The Literary Digest

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Government, State, City, County and other Bonds (market value, $250,140,939), cost value, Dec. 31, 1903,	$247,994,383
(The Company does not include in its Assets the excess of total market value of Bonds over total cost value.)	
Bonds and Mortgages (455 first liens),	24,531,774
Deposits in Banks, at interest,	22,126,134
Loans to Policy-holders on Policies as security (reserve value thereof, $40,000,000),	28,502,073
Real Estate, 24 pieces (including twelve office buildings, valued at $10,990,000),	12,725,000
Loans on Bonds (market value, $6,522,660),	5,280,000
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities,	3,603,777
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same, $5,000,000),	3,139,284
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities,	2,563,950
Interest and Rents accrued,	2,185,672
Total Assets (No stocks of any kind owned or loaned upon),	**$352,652,047**

LIABILITIES

Policy Reserve (per certificate New York Insurance Dept.), Dec. 31, 1903,		$300,090,347
All other Liabilities on Policies, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentation for payment,		5,456,654
Reserve on Policies which the Company voluntarily sets aside in excess of the State's requirements,	$6,859,193	
Reserve to provide Dividends payable to Policy-holders during 1904, and thereafter, as the periods mature:		
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies,	23,539,923	
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies,	6,991,284	
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies,	477,607	
To holders of 5-Year Period Policies,	375,002	
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies,	830,915	
Reserve to provide for all other contingencies,	8,031,122	
Total,		47,105,046
Total Liabilities		**$352,652,047**

INCREASE IN ASSETS DURING THE YEAR, - $29,811,147

INCOME, 1903

New Premiums,	$16,235,782	
Renewal Premiums,	57,146,392	
TOTAL PREMIUMS,		$73,382,174
Interest Receipts from:		
Bonds owned,	$9,915,238	
Mortgage loans,	1,069,639	
Loans to Policy-holders, secured by Policies,	1,578,488	
Bank Deposits and Collateral Loans,	806,999	
TOTAL INTEREST RECEIPTS,		13,370,364
Rents from Company's properties,		930,947
Profits realized on Securities sold during the year,		274,454
Deposits on acoount of Registered Bond Policies, etc.,		311,592
Total Cash Income,		**$88,269,531**

DISBURSEMENTS, 1903

Paid for Death-Claims ($16,860,082), Endowments ($4,305,941), and Annuities ($1,686,696),	$22,852,719
Paid for Dividends ($5,339,292) Surrender Values ($6,412,236) and other Payments ($65,767) to Policy-holders,	11,817,295
Commissions and all other payments to agents $7,164,180 (on New Business of year *$326,658,236); Medical Examiners' Fees $748,418. and Inspection of Risks $164,004,	8,076,601
Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Legal Fees, Advertising, Equipment Account, Telegraph, Postage, Commissions on $1,418,554,663 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures,	10,136,844
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS,	$52,883,459
Balance for Reserves—Excess of Income over Disbursements for year,	35,386,072
Total Disbursements and Balance for Reserves,	**$88,269,531**

The New Business of 1903, which was $23,860,007 more than that of 1902, was secured at a lower expense rate.

New Business Paid for in 1903 (171,118 Policies) - $326,658,236

GAIN IN 1903 (15,678 Policies) $23,860,007.

Total Paid-for Insurance in Force (812,711 Policies), $1,745,212,899

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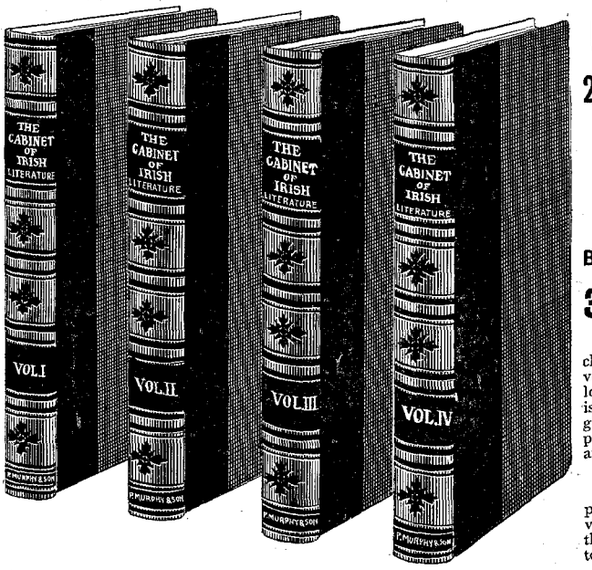

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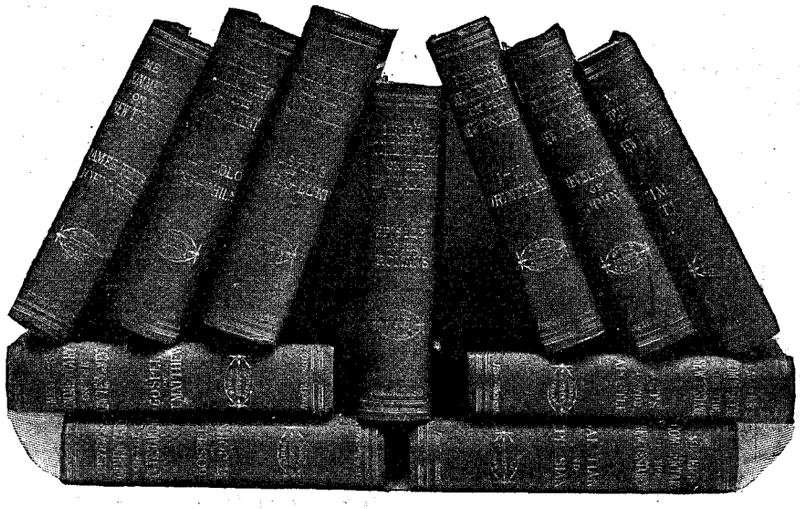

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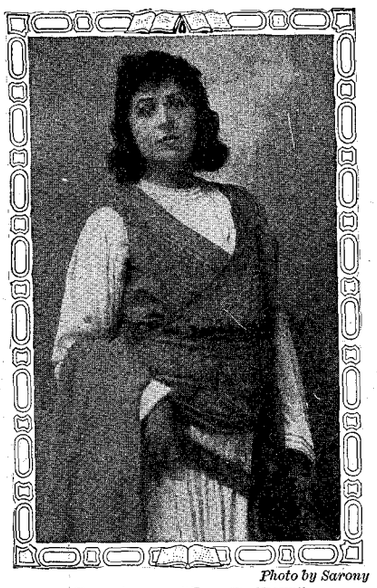

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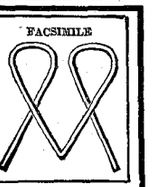

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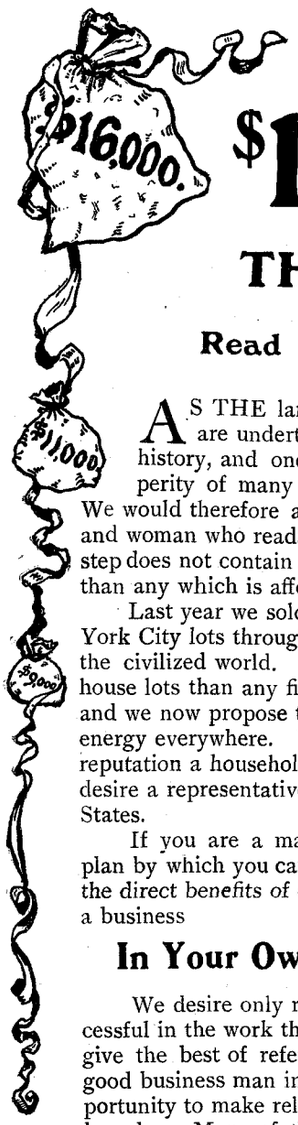

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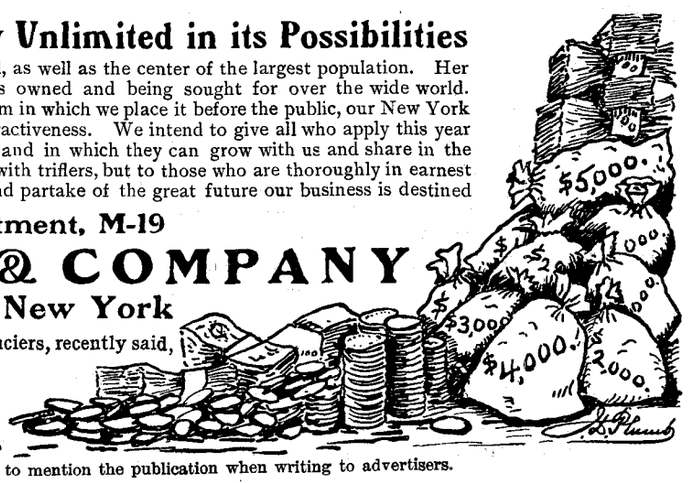

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVIII., NO. 3 NEW YORK, JANUARY 16, 1904 WHOLE NUMBER, 717

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There are doubtless others pursuing similar methods in other places. On general principles, we urge our subscribers and also the public to pay no money to strangers, even tho they show printed matter bearing the name of the publishers of the books or periodicals offered. Remittances should be sent direct to the publishers, or through established and reliable subscription-agencies.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CHICAGO PAPERS ON THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE THEATER FIRE.

IT has not taken the Chicago papers long to place the responsibility for the frightful disaster that took 569 lives in the Iroquois theater on December 30. "A city government unfit to perform its plain duty and owners and builders anxious to save money by disregarding the law," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "compose the evil trinity that have brought upon Chicago the worst of its misfortunes." The other Chicago papers reach substantially the same view. The law in Chicago provides that theaters shall be equipped with automatic sprinklers—the Iroquois had none. The head of the building department says by way of explanation that "the sprinkler ordinance never has been enforced." The law provides for a fire-alarm box in every theater—the Iroquois had none. The stage skylights, which should have opened automatically, or been opened, to draw the fire and smoke away from the audience, "were blocked and wired so they could not open," says Fire Inspector Fulkerson. If they had been opened, he added, "the flames would have been diverted from the auditorium entirely." The ordinance directing that all galleries shall have independent exits and entrances "was disregarded because the building department was persuaded by improper considerations that such exits and entrances were unnecessary," says the Chicago *Tribune*. Thos. J. Noonan, the working manager of the theater, admits that eleven of the exits were locked and bolted; and the three managers and twenty employees testified in the Fire Department investigation last week that none of the employees had ever been told his duty in case of fire. The proscenium light board was located in such a way that it caught the "asbestos" curtain and kept it from being lowered at the critical moment, and the curtain itself was destroyed in the fire. Joseph Dougherty, who had charge of the curtain, testified that only two weeks before the disaster, during a matinée performance, there was a fire on the stage, and that when they tried to lower the asbestos curtain it was stopped by the same obstruction. He says that he protested at the time, but that no attention was paid to the warning.

It is now recalled that last summer there was an agitation against "unsafe theaters," and investigations were conducted by the city Building Department and by a committee of the City Council, and that startling violations of law were discovered. Nothing was done. The Chicago *Journal* says:

"On November 2 the mayor sent to the Council a report from his building commissioner which showed that not a theater in Chicago was within the law. In the great majority gross, dangerous, inexcusable violations of the law were pointed out.

"But this document, accusing theatrical managers residing in the boulevards, accusing wealthy builders and prominent contractors, accusing large property-owners and small ones, accusing great architects—this report showing in cold black type that the lives of the hundreds of thousands of theater-goers were in peril—caused scarcely a ripple in public affairs. So accustomed was the city to evidences of law-breaking, so engrossed were the citizens in the race for wealth, so callous was the public conscience, that the report was dismissed with a passing glance. . . . . .

"The mayor passed the responsibility, which had been shifted to him by the building commissioner, on to the Council. The Council passed the responsibility to the judiciary committee. The judiciary committee decided to revise the ordinance governing theaters, 'when it got around to it.'"

"Graft" is written large over the disaster, according to the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, which says:

"The *Inter Ocean* knows of one theatrical manager who offended the City Hall. A building inspector came and told him that the theater was a fire-trap and would be so declared when inspected—a week later.

"The manager saw the point. He promptly 'squared himself' with the powers that be. His theater was not declared a fire-trap, but was left to burn peacefully some months later, when, fortunately, there was no audience in it.

"There may have been no 'graft' in the Iroquois theater case—tho on the building department's record that is hardly credible—but there was manifest failure to enforce the laws. If there was not 'graft,' there was gross negligence or incompetence. Why?

"Because Chicago has a government—with a 'personally honest' mayor at its head—which is unable or unwilling to provide a building department which is neither incompetent, negligent, nor corrupt, and which will and does enforce the laws. In the last analysis nearly 600 people are dead because for one reason or another the laws were not enforced.

"And the only remedy—the only method by which such horrors may be averted in future—is for Chicago to provide itself with a government which will to the letter enforce the laws—enforce the laws—enforce the laws!"

The Chicago *News*, in the following editorial, charges that lives have been "bartered for theater passes":

"Some of the officials in the City Hall have profited in the past by the violations of the building ordinances which have rendered Chicago theaters dangerous to their patrons. So long as a theater

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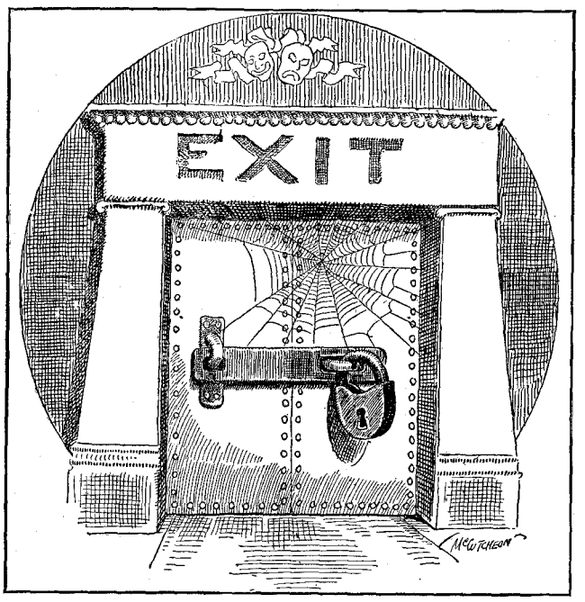
was permitted by the authorities to sell its standing-room, to dispense with a fireproof curtain and with other important safeguards against fire and panic, it had to be liberal with its passes. Therefore, many of the theaters kept the City Hall well sugared with such petty bribes.



—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

"*The Daily News* believes that the pass evil should bear much of the blame for the ghastly business of coquetting with death. The tolerant attitude of responsible officials of the city government toward the fire-traps to which the public was enticed for entertainment was paid for with free admissions. To have made things unpleasant for the polite gentlemen who issued the passes would have stopped the supply. So violations of the ordinances were permitted to go on year after year. The peculiarities of the City Hall conscience were such that while the flow of passes continued, it was lulled to sweet repose regardless of possible consequences. Because this sort of thing is beggarly and contemptible, the public can not regard it as trivial. The Iroquois Theater horror stands as proof of its serious importance.

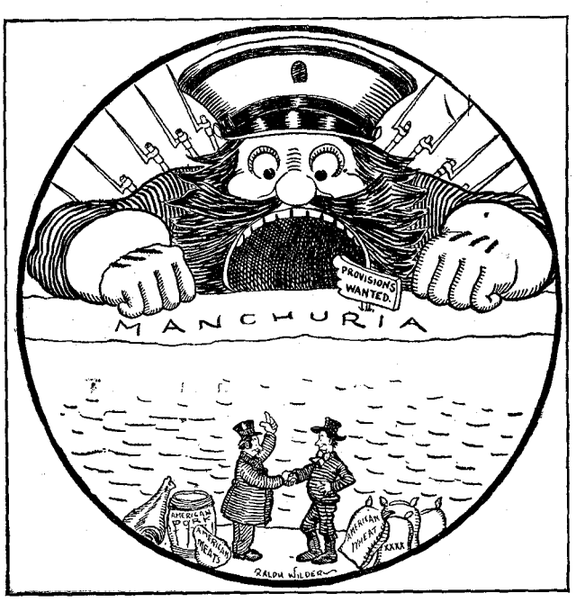
"Very properly, the mayor has closed every theater in the city, with the intention to permit such to open again only after it has complied strictly with the building regulations that apply to such places of amusement. There should never be in Chicago again, even for a day, an open theater which runs by sufferance instead of by right. Let the proprietors of those resorts put their business upon a legitimate basis. Let them abolish petty bribery as a branch of it and bestow no favors anywhere. The pass evil brings peril and injustice to the patrons of theaters who pay their way. The city official who winks at an abuse because he is on a theater's free list or for any other sordid reason is a public enemy."

THE "FIRM HAND" IN SANTO DOMINGO.

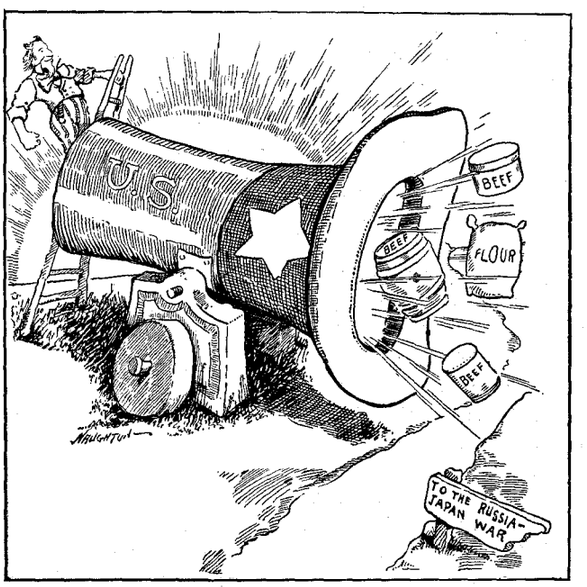
COMMANDER DILLINGHAM, of the cruiser *Detroit*, "is entirely indorsed and approved by the Government" in his action in Santo Domingo, says a Washington despatch, in prescribing certain limits in the town of Sousa, occupied by American citizens, in which he has "forbidden any fighting or any armed force of any party." He says in a despatch that he "can control situation," and "will not allow interruption of commerce," and has "joined British captain in note to military commander here holding him responsible for any disorder and telling him that we would take such prompt action as we see fit in case of disorder." The Washington despatch which represents the Administration as indorsing this action says further that "it is realized by the Administration that the Dominican problem must be taken up and disposed of in a way that will put a stop to what was described by a European ambassador to-night as 'an insufferable nuisance which the civilized world looks to the United States to clean up.'"

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has long urged that the United States should restore order in the turbulent little republics around the Caribbean; and the Baltimore *American* says similarly of Santo Domingo:

"The apparently interminable nature of the domestic troubles in Santo Domingo should prompt the United States to drastic action. For any material reasons, except of a military nature, we have no use for the half island; but, as the world looks to us as the guardian of all this hemisphere, we can not hope to much longer escape our responsibility in this instance. Revolutions follow each other in that benighted and turbulent republic with startling rapidity. Wos y Gil, Jiminez, and Morales, with numerous others, are constantly warring for control, and the domestic affairs of the country are in an intolerable state. Not only are American interests in perpetual jeopardy, but life and property are never safe. Trade is retarded, and the development and civilization of the



AN "OPEN DOOR" IN MANCHURIA.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*



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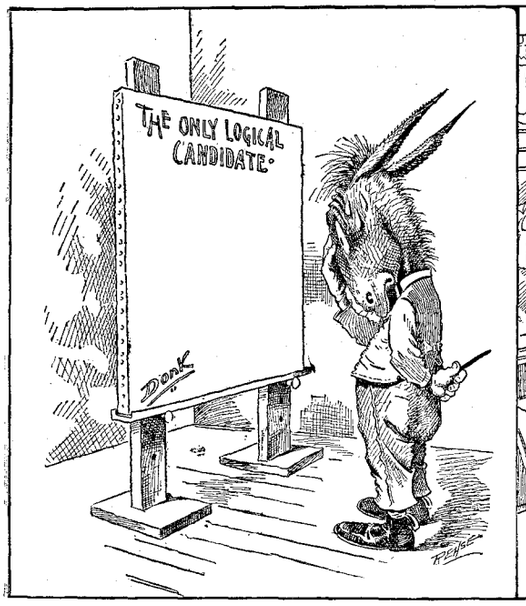

—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

—Spencer in the Denver *Republican.*

PICTURES OF THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

island so impeded that serious hurt is done to the whole chain of the Greater Antilles.

"In a military way Santo Domingo would prove a valuable link in the chain we are forging to insure our absolute control of the Caribbean Sea and the commercial approaches to the proposed isthmian canal. It would connect Porto Rico with the naval stations we are about to establish on the Cuban coast, and enable us to command beyond all question the Windward and Mona passages. It happens, too, that no other nation is particularly interested in the fate of this republic. Its political status is most insignificant, and it exists principally as a preying-ground for those adventurers who fight incessantly for control of its government. The better class of the Santo Domingoans would, without doubt, welcome the establishment of a strong and competent authority, capable of giving internal peace and rigidly maintaining it, and sufficiently enlightened and progressive to desire and promote the development of the country, which, like all the West Indian lands, is rich in possibilities.

"There is, as everybody knows, a principle of international comity under which one nation is strongly prohibited from interfering in the domestic affairs of another. The turbulent element in Santo Domingo would argue, probably, that the revolutions there are purely domestic affairs. So they are in a sense; but there is another side to the argument. Whenever internal disturbance becomes so incessant as to impede the political, commercial, and moral progress of a country, it becomes a matter of external concern. Every government which claims to be civilized is indebted to the world to the extent that it must pay constantly its share toward furthering civilization's progress. Santo Domingo long since ceased paying on this obligation, and long since she has demonstrated her own inefficiency. It is, therefore, time for a stronger Power to step in. That Power must, very obviously, be the United States, and without further delay we should annex Santo Domingo and set up there a decent and stable government. For such an act we would be universally commended."

The New York *Evening Post* says in criticism:

"It seems that we are now showing a 'firm hand' in Santo Domingo. That is all very well if it doesn't develop into a hand firmly upon some other's property. Certainly our naval commander on the spot has gone perilously far in 'forbidding fighting within certain limits necessary to protect lives of United States citizens.' That is one of those elastic doctrines which may easily be made to stretch so as to cover all kinds of interference. That it will come to this is the expressed wish of a European diplomat now in Washington, who observes that the chronic revolutions in Santo Domingo have become an 'intolerable nuisance,' and that the 'civilized world looks to the United States to clean it up.'

"It might well be thought by the innocent-minded that Uncle Sam was about to appoint himself universal receiver of revolutions. His course at Panama made all professional revolutionists prick up their ears. There was the old gentleman for them to approach with their gold-brick revolutions! Accordingly, they all set to work. It is a fact, reported by a detective agency employed by Central and South American governments to 'shadow' exiles and agitators in this city, that every mother's son of them took ship the moment that the success of the Panama revolution was assured by the President's action. Let the revolutions begin. No chiefs of faction need despair of seeing Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Hay turn a telescope their way, as in Mr. Opper's cartoon, and say, 'I recognize a republic.' Indeed, we know how promptly the Dominican insurgents applied for recognition. If one Junta, why not another? Why should not all revolutionary heads bobbing up and down on the horizon look alike to a benevolent and not too inquisitive President?"

DISASTERS AND CRIMES OF 1903.

THE annual record of disasters and crimes collected by the Chicago *Tribune* shows an increase of lawlessness, while the number of legal executions has decreased. Death from violence has increased, and there are now almost as many deaths from self-destruction as from murderous violence. "While the figures given are the best obtainable," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "they are not complete, for it is not possible for any newspaper to contain all the information of the country, however well managed its news service may be." *The Tribune* gives this editorial summary of its statistics:

"There were 8,976 crimes resulting in death by various forms of violence in 1903, a small increase over 1902, when there were 8,834. One of the most significant features of this record is the fact that 406 of these murders were committed by thugs and hold-up men, being nearly twice as many as were committed last year, and showing proportionately the increase of lawlessness. There were 8,597 cases of suicide in 1903. The following figures show the steady increase of self-murder: In 1899, 5,340; in 1900, 6,755; in 1901, 7,245; in 1902, 8,291; in 1903, 8,597. As has been the case during the last three or four years, poisoning and shooting have been the principal methods, the two numbering 7,677 out of 8,597. The ease with which poison may be obtained accounts for 4,050 of these cases.

"The total number of legal executions in 1903 shows a falling-off compared with last year, being 123, as against 144 in 1902, 188 in 1901, and 110 in 1900. There were 77 hanged in the South and 46 in the North, and of these 63 were white and 60 colored. The largest number of hangings was 11 each in Missouri, New York,

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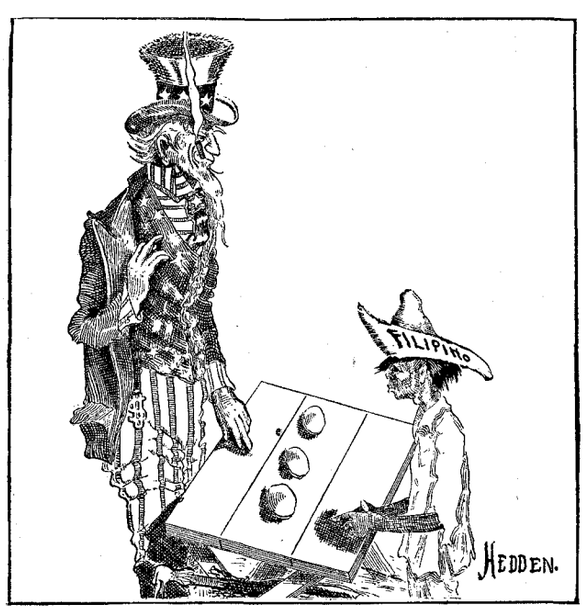
and Alabama; 10 in Virginia, 9 in Georgia, and 8 in Pennsylvania. Lynchings numbered 104, as compared with 96 in 1902. Notwithstanding this comparatively slight increase, an examination of the reports for several years back shows that there were many less lynchings in the decade just closed than in the preceding decade. The total for 1903 includes 92 in the South and 12 in the North; 86 negroes, 17 whites, and one Chinaman; 102 men and 2 women. The two principal alleged crimes were murder, 47 cases; and criminal assault, 20. Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi led the list with 11, 12, 14, and 18 respectively. Alabama, which used to be notorious for lynchings, had only two cases, and there were two Southern States, Maryland and Virginia, which had none.

"The loss of life by disasters in 1903 has been large. Shipwrecks on the ocean and inland lakes and rivers have taken 1,935 lives. Over 4,000 persons have been killed and over 5,000 injured in railroad accidents. These figures include only the severely injured, and the list of killed is mainly passengers [?]. The complete returns, including those killed and injured on electric roads, will be much larger, as *The Tribune's* record includes only prominent disasters. There have been numerous other disasters involving heavy loss of life. Cyclones and rockslides in April killed 127 persons. By cyclones and the floods at Topeka and Kansas City in May 266 persons perished. In June there was a series of unusual disasters. Eighty lives were lost by a cyclone at Gainesville, Ga.; 58 by a flood at Spartansburg, S. C.; 31 by a cloudburst at Clifton, Ariz.; and 200 by a cloudburst at Heppner, Ore. Then the country enjoyed immunity from great disasters until December 30, when between 500 and 600 lives were lost by the burning of the Iroquois Theater—the crowning horror of the year's record at home or abroad. The embezzlers and defaulters in 1903 got away with $6,586,165, not a large sum as compared with the average of the last fifty years."

"There seems to be no way to check suicides," comments the Macon *Telegraph*, "but murders and homicides would be far fewer if the courts dealt out justice to murderers more certainly and swiftly. In one way or another the law is prevented from being the terror to the murderer that it should be."

POLITICAL STATUS OF PORTO RICANS.

IF, as the United States Supreme Court has just decided, Porto Ricans are not aliens nor subjects of any foreign sovereignty, "what are they?" asks the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.); and other anti-imperialist newspapers are now taking up the call for a more definite political status for the inhabitants of our insular territory. The decision of the court is rendered in the case of Isabella Gonzales, a young Porto Rican woman. In 1902 she was refused admission to the port of New York on the ground that she was an alien, likely to become a public charge. In the opinion rendered, Chief Justice Fuller says that, according to the act of 1900, creating a civil government in Porto Rico, the woman is a citizen of Porto Rico, and that there was nothing expressed in the act "to indicate the intention of Congress that citizens of Porto Rico should be considered as aliens, and the right of free access denied to them." The court did not agree with the counsel for the Government that the test of the plaintiff's rights was citizenship, and added:



A THREE-SHELL GAME: FIND THE CONSTITUTION.
—Hedden in the Manila *Sunday Sun*.

"We are not required to discuss the power of Congress in the premises, or the contention of Gonzales's counsel that the cession of Porto Rico accomplished the naturalization of the people, or that of Commissioner Degetau that a citizen of Porto Rico is necessarily a citizen of the United States.

"The question is the narrow one whether Gonzales was an alien within the meaning of that term as used in the act of 1891. We think it clear that that act relates to foreigners as respects this country, to persons owing allegiance to a foreign Government, and citizens, or subjects, thereof, and that citizens of Porto Rico, whose permanent allegiance is due to the United States, are not aliens, and upon their arrival by water at the ports of our mainland are not 'alien immigrants' within the intent and meaning of the act of 1891."

"It would seem that the present half-way decision, which splits a hair 'twixt north and northwest side in order to dodge the main question," says the Springfield *Republican* (anti-Imp.), "was made necessary in order to bring the five imperialist judges over to some sort of a disposal of the pending case that would not expose the court to the public, as most of the other insular decisions have, as divided between two or three antagonistic judgments arrived at through from four to six antagonistic lines of reasoning." "Here is only a hint of the embarrassments awaiting a republic," remarks the New York *Evening Post* (anti-Imp.), "that injects into its body politic a great class of people who are neither citizens nor aliens"; and "the logic of the situation is to prepare our 'nationals' for citizenship with all expedition; or, should they seem undesirable as citizens, to restore them to their real status as aliens." The Philadelphia *Record* recalls that the woman has since married an American, and she, therefore, is an American citizen. It goes on to comment:

"Suppose an American girl should wed a Porto Rican, what nationality would she acquire? What would be the status of the children of such marriage? Congress will have to fish or cut bait. The tangle will not become simpler by persistency in non-action. The transfer of population by conquest from one sovereignty to another effects a transfer of nationality just as the nationality of a female is changed by wedding a foreigner. This is a law universally recognized, and in obedience thereto the inhabitants of all territory annexed by the United States previous to our insular acquisitions were regarded as having become American citizens, unless, within a period limited by the treaties of cession, they chose to declare their continued allegiance to their former sovereigns. The creation of a class of persons who, while permitted freely to enter this country, would be forever debarred from the acquisition of civil rights, would be contrary to the spirit of our institutions. The islanders will either have to be adopted or declared independent and only temporarily under our protection. On one or the other horn of this dilemma the legislators at Washington will sooner or later be impaled."

On the other hand, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) calls the decision "good law," and "good political sense." According to the court, "Porto Ricans are not aliens, but Americans." The New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) remarks similarly:

"The United States Supreme Court now decides that they are not aliens, and can not be treated as such. Its decision does not directly confer American citizenship upon them, but it does so by inference, and will go far toward doing so in fact. If they can not be treated as aliens, they are in effect treated as American citizens.

"This is all well as to the Porto Ricans, who are attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, and who are,

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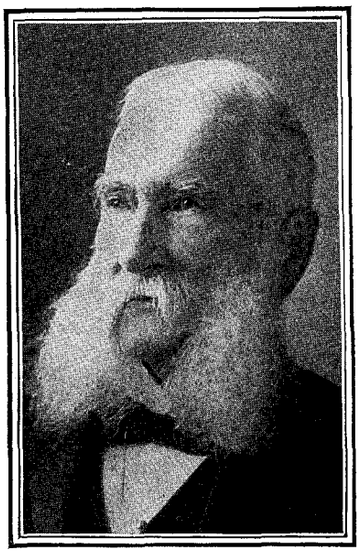
moreover, so few in number that their immigration can give us no trouble. But what about the effect of this decision on the status of the Filipinos, concerning whom the case is very different?

"The decision makes legislation on this head absolutely necessary. The power of Congress over our dependencies and all that concerns them has been fully established. It should be exercised to define the status of colonial citizens and regulate their immigration. It is not necessary that they should be aliens in order that we may shut out paupers, diseased persons, and other 'undesirables' among them.

"Meantime, we can rejoice in the fact that the docile Porto Ricans have taken another step toward real American nationality."

LONGSTREET AT GETTYSBURG AND AFTER.

WHILE the British and German press are debating whether Wellington or Blücher won the day at Waterloo, the American press have been moved by the death of General Longstreet to reopen the discussion as to whether Lee or Longstreet lost the day at Gettysburg, the "high tide of the Confederacy." If Longstreet had promptly launched the Pickett charge when Lee ordered it, it would have crushed the Federal left and won the day, declare those on one side; while those on the other side aver that if Lee had taken Longstreet's advice, and never sent the Pickett column on its ill-fated advance, the Southern army would have at least escaped disaster, and might have won. General Longstreet is also criticized for his conduct after the war, when he became a Republican, joined in a negro parade in celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment, and accepted important federal offices under Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and McKinley. He said of his course:



GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET,

Who warned General Lee against launching the disastrous Pickett charge at Gettysburg. General Longstreet died at Gainesville, Ga., on January 2, at the age of 83.

"To me the surrender of my sword was my reconstruction. I looked upon the 'Lost Cause' as a cause totally, irrevocably lost. I adopted the principles of the Republican party. I threw myself into sympathy with the Government into which I had been admitted as a member. Of course by this action I sacrificed the esteem of the Southern people. In New Orleans, where I was then residing, I was forced to give up my business, and the newspapers boasted that I had been driven from the city. In Georgia also I was long made an object of public vilification. But I have stood firm to the principles I adopted, and to-day I am proud to see indications that freedom of thought and freedom of suffrage are likely to gain at least some foothold in the Southern States."

The Charleston *News and Courier*, which adheres to the "lost cause" more tenaciously than any other newspaper in the country, says of General Longstreet that "but for his failure at Gettysburg, what has been called 'the high tide' of the struggle between the South and North would have turned doubtless to our advantage" And it adds:

"After the war, when the South was in the very depths of poverty and distress, General Longstreet took a course which placed him in antagonism to his own people and section, and embittered his whole life. Whatever the sentiments impelling him to take part in the reconstruction of the South, it will never be forgotten that before the blood of the soldiers who followed him to their death had dried on the battle-fields he was enlisted as a leader in another war against his own kind and in his own land. We wish the last thirty-five years of his life could be blotted out."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* similarly says that it was to General Longstreet's tardiness at Gettysburg that "the loss of the battle was due," and continues:

"The failure of the fight at Gettysburg—very generally attributed to General Longstreet's inaction on the first and second days because the battle was not pitched on lines approved by him, and discussed so often by men who were on the field that it is unnecessary to more than refer to it here—embittered the after-life of the great fighter, whose record would have been revered by the entire people of the South if fate had been merciful enough to have closed his career in the carnage on Gettysburg heights. . . .

"It would have been better for the memory of General Longstreet had he accepted uncomplainingly the criticism of his conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, but he preferred to keep that controversy open, and his writings on the subject have done much to embitter the minds of his comrades in arms against him. His bitter criticism of General Lee can never be forgiven by those who served under that peerless American, for his criticism not only attacked the military record of the great Confederate, but also his private character. In a volume just published, General Longstreet attributed the splendid but fruitless charge on the third day at Gettysburg to the bloodthirstiness of General Lee, so far did his regret at his own fatal inaction in that memorable fight carry him. Had his own conduct at Gettysburg been such as to satisfy himself, this criticism would never have been penned. It was not malice, but remorse, which gave birth to that statement."

Mrs. Longstreet comes to the defense of her husband's memory in the following statement:

"It is significant that not one word was ever uttered against Longstreet's military record until the man who could forever silence the calumny was in his grave; until the knightly soul of Robert Edward Lee had passed into eternity.

"General Longstreet's operations at Gettysburg were above the suspicion of reproach until he came under the political ban of the South by meeting, as he saw it, the requirements of good citizenship in the observance of his Appomattox parole.

"Then the storm broke. He was heralded as a traitor, a deserter of his people, a deserter of Democracy, etc. In the fury of this onslaught originated the cruel slander that he had disobeyed Lee's most vital orders, causing the loss of the Gettsyburg battle and the ultimate fall of the Confederate cause.

"The sectional complaint that he deserted 'Democracy' is about as relevant and truthful as the assertion that he lost Gettysburg. He was a West Pointer, a professional soldier. He had never cast a ballot before the Civil War; he had no politics. Its passions and prejudices had no dwelling-place in his mind. The war was over, and he quietly accepted the result, fraternizing with all Americans. It was no great crime.

"But the peculiar circumstances favored the conspiracy to make Longstreet the long-desired scapegoat for Gettysburg. There was an ulterior and deeper purpose, however, than merely besmirching his military record. Short-sighted partizans seemingly argued that the disparagement of Longstreet was necessary to save the military reputation of Lee. But Lee's great fame needed no such sacrifice.

"The outrageous charges against Longstreet have been wholly disproved. Much of the partizan rancor that once pursued him has died out. Many of the more intelligent Southerners have long been convinced that he was the victim of a great wrong."

The Atlanta *Constitution* brings out the fact that when Longstreet accepted federal office it was under the advice of some of the foremost leaders of the Confederacy. It says:

"General Longstreet's taking of office under President Grant has been always a misunderstood transaction. It was not a surrender of his Southern sentiments or an act of disloyalty to the Southern people. At the time when General Grant, feeling the impulses of former comradeship, tendered an office and its emoluments to General Longstreet, whose fortunes were in sore straits, the old soldier refused to consider acceptance of the offer until urged to it by his later fellow soldiers in New Orleans, including

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Generals Hood, Beauregard, Harry Hayes, Ogden, and even Jefferson Davis himself. He accepted it in the belief that it was duty to take any occasion for public service that otherwise would be held in the hands of alien carpetbaggers and haters of the Southern people. But the occasion was too soon—the passions of the people yet too inflamed. Without full knowledge of the inwardness of his conduct the people whom he loved heaped upon him a penetrating scorn and livid coals of indignation. He was too brave to complain; too considerate to expose his advisers, and his heroism was never more chivalrous than the long patience with which until now he has endured the misjudgments of his Southern fellow men.

"But these things are naught now to the flown spirit. Hereafter truth will take hold upon the pen of history and revive much that has been miswritten of this great son of the South. His stainless integrity, his devotion to the cause of his militant people, his incomparable bravery in battle, his superb generalship on campaign, and his later chivalry in the calm conduct of his citizenship and public service remain as wholesome memories of a world-acclaimed Southern hero."

THE STEEL TRUST AND THE PUBLIC.

"STEEL common" seems very much like a "common steal" to the Philadelphia *North American*, in view of the decision of the directors, last week, to omit the quarterly dividend on it. Some 40,000 persons, it is reckoned, own this stock, and some of the newspapers are recalling the rosy statements issued by some of the big fiananciers to induce people to buy when the trust was launched. Mr. Morgan is recalled as expressing the opinion that the preferred stock would be worth about 90 and the common about 40, and many employees of the trust were induced, about a year ago, to buy the preferred stock, in the celebrated "profit-sharing" scheme, at about 85. The preferred is now selling at about 55 and the common at about 10. The employee "profit-sharers," whose wages have been cut severely during the past few weeks, are bringing the shares back to the company, so says a Pittsburg despatch, and demanding their money back. Charles M. Schwab, whose operations in connection with the shipbuilding trust are still under investigation, testified last week that he is the principal stockholder on the records of the Steel Corporation. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* and the New York *American* note that the trust has accumulated a surplus of $90,000,000 in three years, and suggest that the directors might better have used the small fraction necessary of this to continue the dividend rather than to go back on their own prospectuses and give the whole enterprise a doubtful appearance.

Yet it is hard for other papers to see how the corporation could continue to pay the dividends, in view of the startling decrease of earnings revealed in its preliminary annual report. The decrease may be seen in the following table, showing the net earnings by quarters for 1902 and 1903:

	1903.	1902.
First quarter	$25,068,707	$26,715,457
Second quarter	36,642,308	37,662,058
Third quarter	32,302,821	36,945,489
Fourth quarter	14,845,042	31,985,759

The New York *Evening Post* says in defense of the directors' course:

"The really noteworthy fact at present is that the Steel Corporation is meeting the situation as it should be met. The company's real danger, a year or two ago, lay in rash acceptance of a belief that the mere fact of consolidation in the trade had done away with the violent fluctuations in consumers' demand which have always marked the history of the trade. Such a theory begins to do mischief when it is used as an argument for a too large paying-out of surplus in dividends and for increase of bonded debt. The company's action on its common-stock dividend, and its peremptory stopping of conversion of stock into mortgage bonds, are the best guarantee of a wiser policy in the future.

"Nor should the management's courage in laying the quarter's return of earnings before the shareholders be overlooked. The great importance of the example set in this matter by the Steel Corporation to other industrial combinations again invites attention to this point. It is not as agreeable to publish poor earnings as to make such brilliant showing as that of a year ago. But we are firmly convinced that the company's situation is the stronger because of this publication. Let it, for instance, be imagined that, when the common dividend was passed, all official information as to earnings had been refused. Where would the Steel Corporation, or any of its securities, have stood then?"

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (which warned the working men a year ago against buying the Steel stock) believes that the manipulation of the "Steel common" has been an unsettling factor in the steel business, and has contributed to the present distress in that industry.

The New York *Financier* believes that the Steel trust "is a menace to the real prosperity of the United States," and it urges that the corporation be reorganized. It remarks:

"Fresh evidence is afforded daily that the United States Steel Corporation, as at present constituted, is a menace to the real prosperity of the United States. We do not mean by this that the existence of the concern as a corporation necessarily involves the future of the country, but the affairs of the trust are in such shape that reports of its condition tend to exaggerate in the minds of people the current impression that industrial matters are in a bad way.

"When the Steel trust was organized, the sane udgment of financial experts was that the corporation would go to pieces, or at least exhibit its inherent weakness, at the first breath of adverse conditions, and this is exactly what has happened. The company is not bankrupt, nor is it likely to become so, but it has already confessed its helplessness in the matter of earning promised returns on its enormous capitalization. The load is too heavy. That sums up the situation, and the struggles of its managers to accomplish the impossible only accentuate the difficulties under which they are laboring. The United States Steel Corporation should be reorganized from top to bottom. If possible, its common stock, now a subject for jest, should be called in, curtailed or exchanged. The preferred stock should be placed on a five-per-cent. non-cumulative basis and kept there permanently. The fact is overlooked that the steel situation may possibly be prosperous, notwithstanding the plain evidence that the Steel trust is not. As long as the financial affairs of the company are taken as a true barometer of trade, confidence will not be restored and business will be unsettled."

TWO POSTAL "GRAFT" CASES.

AFTER many months of postal investigation, denunciation, and general furor, two of the alleged "grafters," one a United States Senator and the other a Representative, have been haled into court, with results that do not seem to please the press. Senator Dietrich (Rep.), of Nebraska, charged with accepting money to favor a candidate for postmaster, walked out of the court-room a free man because the alleged bribery took place before Dietrich had taken his oath of office. Ex-Congressman Driggs (Dem.), of Brooklyn, charged with accepting money for the use of his influence with the postal authorities in favor of a cash-registering machine, so "frankly and with suitable dignity admitted the transaction," to use the words of the judge, that the jury found him guilty "with a strong recommendation to mercy," and the judge delares that "did not the statute make it obligatory on me to do so, I would not in passing sentence make imprisonment any part of the punishment." Driggs admits that he received $12,500 for his influence, and admits that he paid George W. Beavers $2,800. Altho Driggs is a Democrat, he paid the $2,800 to Beavers "as a contribution to the Republican campaign fund," he says, on account of his strong friendship for Beavers. Driggs, like Dietrich, made the defense that the alleged bribery took place before he became a Congressman, but by a difference in the indictments this plea did not save the Brooklyn Congressman. The New York *Tribune* explains the difference thus:

"At first sight the court decisions in the cases of Senator Diet-

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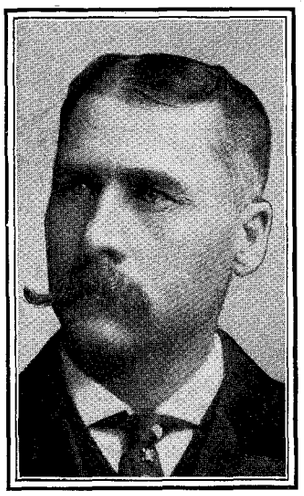
rich and ex-Congressman Driggs appear to be at variance. Both men pleaded that the offenses charged against them were committed before they had actually taken their seats in the houses to which they had been elected. Judge Thomas disallows that plea in the Driggs case, while Judge Van Devanter holds it well taken in the Dietrich case. The apparent conflict of authorities is explained by the fact that one prosecution is taken under Section 1,781 of the Revised Statutes and the other under Section 1,782, and these slightly differ in phraseology. By the first a Congressman is in one clause forbidden to take any compensation for procuring an office or contract, and in a second clause is forbidden at any time 'after his election' to take any compensation to influence any act to be taken by him officially. Senator Dietrich was charged with having violated not the second, but the first, clause of this section, and the words of the law do not seem to make services in procuring an office on the part of a Senator-elect misdemeanor. The Driggs prosecution is based on the next section, which forbids a member of either house after his election to do any service for pay in connection with any contract in which the Government is interested. So his offense was squarely covered and his conviction followed."



SENATOR DIETRICH (REP.),

Of Nebraska. Charged with accepting a bribe, he is acquitted on the ground that the alleged offense took place before he had taken the oath of office.

As intimated above, the newspapers are not pleased with these results. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says of the Driggs case:

"What is the effect of leniency like this upon the uninstructed minds of the country, upon those who cry out against the law as giving one kind of justice to the poor man and another kind to the rich, one kind to the man unprotected by the political pull and another kind to the man who can command its all-powerful aid? Surely, in these postal-fraud cases, of which that of Driggs is merely an ordinary sample, it is of the highest importance that stern and inflexible justice be decreed. Everybody knows the extraordinary efforts that have been made to have President Roosevelt protect many of these offenders, and knows also that he has refused to yield in the slightest degree from his determination to prosecute all without fear or favor and to the full extent of the law. Driggs was shown on this trial to have been in close association with the leading spirits in these frauds. His conviction will carry terror to them and to all their associates in crime. Is the precedent to be set that all, if convicted, are to be treated with the utmost consideration and kindness? Were they all ignorant of the law, and guilty only of technical violation?"

The New York *Press* says:

"It is in the operations of such members of Congress as Driggs, who have no politics but the politics of gain, that the source of corrupt government lies. The detection and conviction of one such high-class criminal is worth more to decent and honest administration than the capture of a whole army of small fry who enjoy only the petty pickings of plain theft. When one such prize is taken by the guardians of good government, the time becomes ripe for making a wholesome example of him. That is why we can not understand why Judge Thomas should have apologized to Driggs."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SINCE Father Time another year
Has garnered to his store,
Be sure when writing letters now
To date them 1903.
—*The New York Sun.*

A SPRINGFIELD, Mass., woman of eighty-five never rode in a railroad-train. Evidently.—*The New York Evening Telegram.*

NEW YORK is almost as delighted with "Parsifal" as it was with the double sextette in "Florodora."—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IF St. Louis grafters can trim the city so successfully, what will they do to the Exposition visitor?—*The Greenville* (S. C.) *News.*

IN CHICAGO.—The loud noise you hear is the slamming shut of the stable door after the horse is stolen.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

THE former presidents of Santo Domingo are said to be marching in overwhelming force against the capital.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

WE might settle the whole Panama canal matter very quickly by landing General Shafter and sinking the isthmus.—*The Augusta Chronicle.*

JOHN TURNER, the English anarchist, declares that he is glad he is in jail at Ellis Island. That seems to make it unanimous.—*The Washington Post.*

A NEW YORK hunter, caught in a blizzard, kept himself alive by kicking himself. An excellent suggestion for Perry Heath.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

WITH Great Britain trying to steal Tibet, Japan trying to steal Korea, Russia trying to steal Manchuria, and Germany trying to steal anything that is not nailed down, China must feel like a minority stockholder in the United States Shipbuilding Company.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

STUDYING FINANCE IN EUROPE.
—Satterfield in the Omaha *News.*

A RECKLESS SKATER.
—Smith in the Pittsburg *Post.*

GREAT PROBLEMS IN CARTOON.

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LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT CONSTITUTES TRUE LITERARY STYLE?

MR. WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, recently entertaining his readers with the fancy that some enlightened millionaire had decided to spend money on "mission work" among literary aspirants, has said:

"Missionaries, in certain limited numbers, would be sent out to combat the superstition that style is something which is, with great pains and expense, put into a man, by the studied imitation of master-stylists, and for the propagation of the true faith that style is something which can only come out of a man, and is nothing but his peculiar way of saying things, as personal to him as his voice, or his walk, or his delight in sweets or salted almonds."

With this saying as a text, Mr. Stephen MacKenna, a writer in the January *Criterion*, offers the following observations:

"To know one's own language—there, as the matter appeared to many of the great French writers, lies almost all the secret of creation as well as of presentation. It was a cardinal principle with the author of 'Madame Bovary' that form and matter are one: if a writer has distinction of style, it is that he has distinguished ideas; the research of finesse in expression is only the labor of a true definition, the presentation of the idea in its very self and not in some mere shadow of it; the habit of such research is, by the fact of the association of ideas, the enrichment of the mental stores, the constant development of the conscious personality. In other words, originality, as Flaubert used to maintain to his disciple Maupassant, is a thing which one must educe if one has it, and acquire if one has it not. Baudelaire attributes the same doctrine to Edgar Allan Poe, approving it himself; Buffon enunciated it when he said that Genius was Patience; and Balzac applauds Buffon, adding the suggestive remark, 'Patience, in fact, is the nearest equivalent in man to the processes of nature in creation.'"

There can be no such thing as a school of style, continues the writer, since style is simply "individuality," or "the perfect expression of the personal temperament by means of an entirely personal use of words and phrases interwoven in the beauty of freshness, and the beauty of cadence, and the grave beauty of precision." We quote further:

"Any and every style may be good, from the dry, cold, pregnant terseness of Bacon's Essays to the quiet, clear spaciousness of 'Pilgrim's Progress,' the compact subtility of research in Mrs. Meynell, the radiant precision of Pater, the warmth of life and sensuous fulness of the Meredithian sentence, the careful cadenced simplicity and timidity of Mr. Yeats. But always there must be distinction, something that gives the joy of the sense of a brain and a personality driving the pen, not merely in what is to say, but in the way it is said. A writer just mentioned abounds in the quotation of a dictum of Lord Bacon's to the effect that everything beautiful has something strange in it; one might almost say that the excellence of style is in this something strange emerging from perfect lucidity. Much of the charm we find in old writers comes to us very legitimately from what we call their quaintness—that is, from the strangeness of a vocabulary and method intelligible to us, but not in our daily use: may not a modern writer seek to make for himself a style quaint by its newness, as rich and strange as anything Elizabethan, provided only it be as readily understood? Russell Lowell says of Chaucer, 'Humor his lines a little and he is full of music'; perhaps we should be a little more willing than we are to humor any writer who shall seem to have anything to say; a little patience and we shall put ourselves into harmony with his method, justify his uses of words, feel a mood in his cadences, and so find a new savor in literature, an untasted joy. . . . . .

"The entire business of a writer and all his agony are to make unfailingly the correspondence between the idea and the one exactly appropriate and communicative word or phrase. How to attain the power of making this correspondence instantaneously, intuitively, so that one has one's art at one's finger ends—that is the problem."

The London *Spectator* (December 12), in an article on "Obscurity in Literature," has this to say:

"The first duty of a sentence is to contain a tangible thought. If the thoughts of a writer are phantoms wandering without substance, his words are sure to be turgid and empty. In modern verse particularly we are often confronted with phrases that by some trick of association or reminiscence delude us for the moment into uncritical admiration. When we examine them more closely, we perceive that no thought whatever is present. We admit, of course, that in poetry there is such a thing as the haunting word, the word endued with a magical propriety which no rational process of thought can explain. When Keats imagines a dreamland—

> Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn—

we are aware that epithets like 'forlorn' are quite inexplicably beautiful, and beautiful in quite another sense than the marvelously picked but reasoned epithets of Gray, or Tennyson at his best. But words like these, tho we can not explain their charm, are none the less felt to convey a real sentiment. They defy logical analysis just because they are charged with emotion. . . . The supreme in modern art is attained when behind the gossamer of suggestion we recognize the mind of a real thinker. Such recognition gives us confidence to follow the writer down obscure bypaths of inward experience. Writers like Walter Pater and Mr. Meredith warrant this sort of confidence, and where we can not easily follow them we blame ourselves. Less convincing is the obscurity which pervades a play of Maeterlinck. We have less ground for believing that we are in touch with a mind supremely logical as well as a temperament supremely sensitive. With all the solemnity of forests and moonlight, our risible nerve is dangerously alert, and sometimes it happens that nothing but a sense of duty will avert a scandalous outbreak of Philistine laughter. We enjoy the mixed emotions of a person who, standing before a very 'impressionist' picture, detects in himself, along with a certain admiration, the disturbing question whether behind those mysterious effects there is any real draftsmanship. . . . . .

"Great genius has nearly always united profound ideas with very simple speech. Even in that most difficult art, the analysis of human character, the highest achievements stand out in a frame of pellucid utterance. Nobody, therefore, has call to be ashamed if he confesses that in the main Mr. Meredith and Mr. Henry James are beyond him. In Shakespeare, Balzac, and George Eliot he will find consolation when all his modernly artistic friends have done their worst in the way of reproach."

EMANCIPATION OF AMERICAN SCULPTURE.

THE history of sculpture in this country has been traced for the first time in a work lately published by Mr. Lorado Taft, of Chicago, himself a well-known sculptor. Of the three periods noted by him as distinguishing the work of our sculptors, the first, ending in 1850, included all experimental efforts that show no particular relation to style. Into this period fall such men as Horatio Greenough, whose colossal statue of Washington stands opposite the eastern front of the Capitol, and Hiram Powers, whose "Greek Slave" is world-famous. The second period, ending in 1876, is denominated by the author "one of commercial activity—a time of opulence rather than enthusiasm," and its achievements, he says, were not distinctive "except in the case of a few sturdy men who were too strong in their own individualities to bow to the fashion of the hour." It produced Erastus D. Palmer, Thomas Ball, William Wetmore Story, Harriet Hosmer, and J. Q. A. Ward. Perhaps the best-known figure of this epoch is John Rogers, whose Civil War groups have been reproduced in numberless households. The third period, beginning in the year 1876, with the Centennial Exposition as the chief agency in confirming the emancipation of sculpture from its imitative stage, was an era, according to Mr. Taft, in which sculpture "reached the dignity of a national expression, something neither Anglo-Saxon nor Italian nor French; but a fusing of all these elements into an art which is vital and significant—the true product of the country

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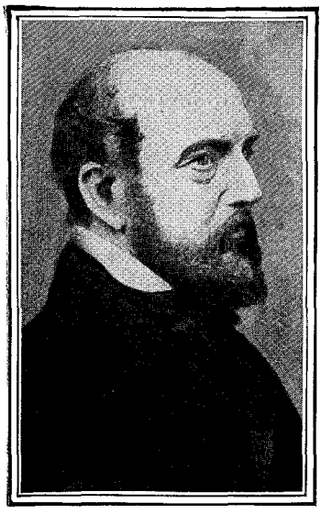
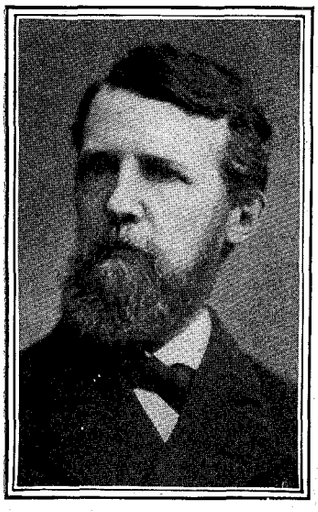


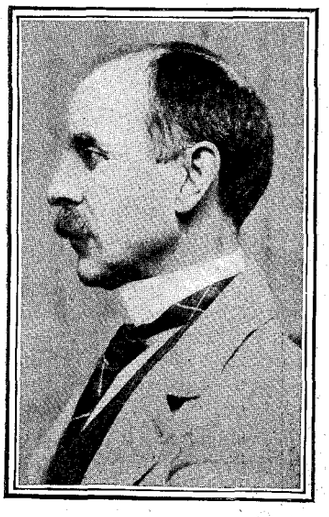
HORATIO GREENOUGH.

His best-known statue is that of George Washington, fronting the Capitol.



JOHN ROGERS.

His Civil War groups have been described as "thoroughly American in the best sense of the word."



DANIEL C. FRENCH,

Whose "Alma Mater" was unveiled at Columbia University a few weeks ago.

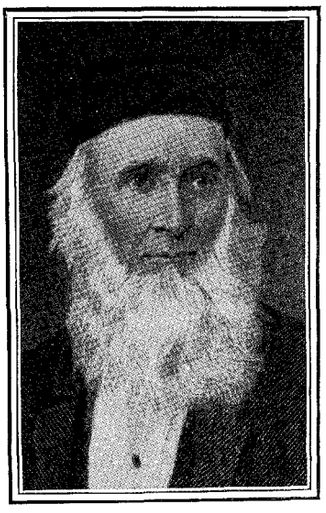
and the age which have given it birth." With this period we reach the familiar names of Augustus Saint Gaudens, Daniel C. French, Frederick MacMonnies, George Grey Barnard, and William Ordway Partridge. The nature of the evolution from the second to the third period is expressed in the following paragraph:

"The change in American sculpture which the Centennial period ushered in was not one of name alone, but of spirit—the working of new influences now became evident. These influences were completing the exchange of a cold, impersonal classicism for an expressive and often picturesque truth, destined to attain in its highest manifestations to a new idealism. Broadly speaking, it was the substitution of the art of Saint Gaudens for that of Hiram Powers, tho, of course, no transition is so abrupt as such a statement would suggest; nor could the sculpture of Hiram Powers ever have begotten unaided the sculpture of Augustus Saint Gaudens. New and various forces had been making themselves felt for some time. Tho Powers died but three years before the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, his work was already largely discredited—that is to say, it had long since ceased to be the standard for the younger men. The sturdy native works of Brown, Ward, Ball, and John Rogers, and particularly the union of familiar truth and sentiment that is found in Palmer's chaste fancies, had been exerting their powerful influence. Further, while tastes were changing at home, an artistic revolution had taken place in Italy, where the native sculptors had declined to 'do Greek' any longer, betaking themselves to those romantic, picturesque and *genre* subjects and methods which have held sway ever since. This change had been gradual—a matter of years—and the last American representatives of the 'classic school,' notably Rinehart and Miss Hosmer, showed, as has been seen, a considerable infusion of life in their ideal works; while Story, more audacious, if less artistic, clung still to the ancient subjects, but treated them in a personal and exaggerated way of his own. In 1876 Mr. Story was our most noted sculptor abroad, and Palmer the most popular at home."

In Mr. Taft's view, the mass of sculpture produced before the Centennial seems to-day "almost as old-fashioned and alien as the earliest works." He adds, however, that "since 1876 sculpture has become a more genuine expression of feeling, the 'neatness' and 'correctness' of an amateur age giving way to a manifestation of true creative power. Hand-in-hand with an increasing perfection of form, one discerns a gradual elevation of ideas. Our sculptors are learning to choose the broader and more lasting themes; the hitherto timid wings are beginning to soar." Even yet, however, there is but little homogeneity in the work of the contemporary body of American sculptors. Between St. Louis and San Francisco there is no art-center. In California the conditions are somewhat similar to those existing in the East fifty years ago. We quote Mr. Taft's characterization of the sculptors of the Pacific slope:

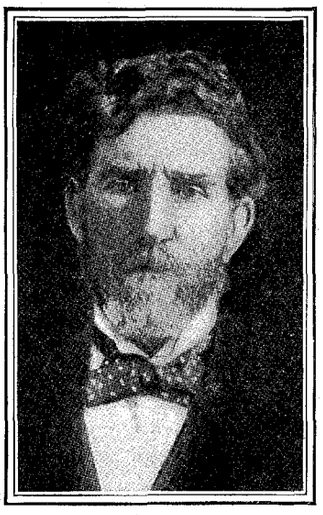
"Like our ancestors—and theirs—of the Atlantic shore, these stalwart men of the sunny slope are without artistic training, but avid for 'art.' Their wealth, their instincts, and their pride demand it, and they indulge their tastes without stint, but thus far, it would seem, without discrimination. They build memorial arches embroidered with ludicrous sculptures, and set up statues which cause pain in the Eastern foundries where they are cast. They ask no counsel from artist or critic.

"Herein is the very great difference between the two sections of the country. The East, intrepid in business and fertile in invention, was long exceedingly timid in matters esthetic, clinging closely to the traditions of Europe, seeking a precedent for every step, doing only what was being done abroad. The Western coast in its self-sufficiency seems more typical of America, showing an attitude which might have been expected everywhere in this land of independence. Having nothing, it proceeds to create in its own way sculpture and paintings, as it has already—and brilliantly—created its own literature. Where there are no restrictions the products must necessarily be in large measure formless and uncouth; but be they amusing or pathetic, they will disclose a quality of freedom and spontaneity, of that delight in doing which is the very soul of art. In time this soul will find itself a body; not an amorphous hulk of giant size, but a symmetrical organism



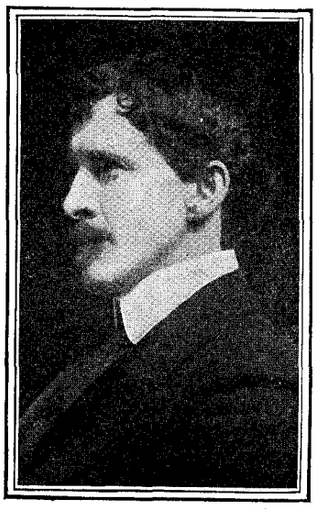
HIRAM POWERS.

He was the first American sculptor to win European reputation.



AUGUSTUS SAINT GAUDENS.

Perhaps the greatest of all American sculptors. His last statue is that of Sherman, in Central Park, New York.



FREDERICK MACMONNIES,

Whose statue of Nathan Hale stands in the City Hall Park, New York.

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which may convey nobly the dignity and grandeur of the creator's conceptions. In the East the 'body' was builded first, laboriously, conscientiously, with many a measurement and reference to authority—and its soul has but begun to make itself felt. The ardent, exuberant West must perforce do its work in its own way, and its individual expression promises to be vastly interesting."

THE FRENCH WOMAN IN PRESENT-DAY COMEDY.

IN France, "where woman, since the Middle Ages, has been the object of a chivalrous cult, where social life has more than elsewhere attained a high degree of refinement, where the literary and artistic education of women has almost been at the expense of their practical training, where 'feministe' theories—considered unusual elsewhere—have been accepted with eagerness and feeling by the majority of the public—in France, the comedy of manners must accord to woman the dominant place." This is the text for a study of the French woman in the comedy of to-day by M. Charles de Granges in *Le Correspondant* (Paris). French writers, he declares (speaking only of living authors), vie with one another in their zeal in depicting the "amiable sex"; but most of them fail in their task because they endeavor to depict women of a sphere to which they have never had access, and of which they have no real knowledge. Alexandre Dumas, *fils*, is cited in this connection:

"Here is a man of 'irregular' origin, dragged by his great devil of a father (*grand diable de père*) into the most questionable society, frequenting only the cabarets and the green-rooms of the theaters, accustomed to observe feminine psychology as revealed by the Marguerite Gautiers, Albertine de la Bordes, and Susan d'Anges, undertaking what? Great goodness! to paint the women of the world, belonging to the so-called highest aristocracy, and to reveal to us their souls and analyze their hearts. And it is he who has invented the problem comedy, wherein he pleads for the divorce, for the reciprocal rights of father and child, for the forgiveness and glorification of certain faults. But we would say to him: 'Your pretended marchionesses, countesses, and baronesses are but disguised understudies who play at the fine lady. Your great lords are but pedants, your bourgeois speak like janitors or worse, or sometimes like retired country schoolmasters. As for your naive young girls, they are geese. We absolutely refuse to recognize ourselves in this discordant picture of a world which would be amusing if it did not meddle with things which in no way concern it."

Where on earth, asks M. de Granges, has Marcel Prévost found his types of women? They may exist somewhere or anywhere. This is not denied; but they must be exceptions, and these exceptions are taken because comedy concerns itself with the ridiculous or with the representation of passion—in other words, everything contrary to the normal way of living. But, objects M. de Granges, "these are not held up as exceptions to amuse or shock. They are spread out before us as *realism* and *naturalism*—as cross-sections of real life. And that is what we complain of." Worse than this, some dramatic writers, anxious to have their pieces produced, very soon come to write "to suit the taste of the hour or to furnish a part for some popular actress."

"We have seen in our day certain feminine types repeatedly produced which might have been stamped and labeled with the name of the actress whose specialty they were. First, the bleating young woman, timid and furtive by turns: Reichemberg. Secondly, the great neurotic adventuress—or something worse—with carrot hair, who kills, who dies, and declaims for a whole hour with a dagger in her heart, and who gesticulates and breaks herself in two like a clown: Sarah Bernhardt. Thirdly, the misunderstood wife, married to an imbecile or a scoundrel, passionate and neglected by her husband, who studies the code and interviews commissioners of police, and who possesses a varied repertoire of tirades against the laws of man, and all sorts of feminine denunciations: Bartet. Fourthly, the type of the easy-going, bantering Parisian tomboy, with the intonations of the faubourgs, half grisette, half artist: Réjane."

M. de Granges goes on to analyze in detail a number of the representative comedies of modern French writers, and attempts to "consider with great care and precautions the feminine types created by our dramatists . . . in a certain number of pieces, laying bare the feminine psychology at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW PLAYS BY BARRIE AND ZANGWILL.

TWO new plays possessing considerable literary interest—"Little Mary," by J. M. Barrie, and "Merely Mary Ann," by Israel Zangwill—have been presented in New York during the past few days. They evoke favorable comment in most of the metropolitan papers, and are generally regarded as pleasing and graceful additions to contemporary drama.

Mr. Barrie's play, which has had quite a vogue in England, is of an extraordinary character. It is a satire upon over-eating, and its plot is sketched by *The Times* as follows:

HENRY DIXEY AND JESSIE BUSLEY IN "LITTLE MARY."

"Moira is an apothecary's granddaughter who has the native passion of motherhood, but who is destined by fate and the apothecary to devote her life to the mission of restoring the digestive apparatus of the nobility. At the age of twelve, in the first act, she has set up a crèche in the back room of the apothecary-shop for the children of the working women in the neighborhood. There are four infants in four bunks, and when the Earl of Carlton happens in to have a prescription filled there is the prettiest of sentimental scenes revealing the children, who peep over the bunks with childlike Barrieisms and also the tender, housewifely heart of 'Little Mother.' . . . . . .

"The apothecary has spent his life in writing a work in two vast tomes, revealing the se-

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cret which alone can lift the nobility out of its degeneracy, and with his last strength he wills it to Moira with the filial duty of putting its precepts into practise. The second and third acts reveal Moira six years later heroically carrying her secret, which she has mysteriously and with the still potent fervor of her motherhood called 'Little Mary,' into the house of the earl, and into the midst (as one may say) of his family.

"How she encounters the family physician and, in spite of his denunciations as a criminal quack, heals the patients he has failed to heal (the play is here quite as keen a satire on the doctors as on the nobility), only Mr. Barrie may tell. Without knowing how, the pale and chair-ridden daughter is made to flush with health and skip with joy; the lazy nephew is cast into a frenzy of industry; even the calfishly love-sick son is restored to normal sense.

"When the family doctor, the great Sir Jennings, is triumphantly routed, Moira is at last persuaded to reveal the secret of Little Mary. With the effect of delivering a catapult she says heroically in the center of the stage that Little Mary is the STOMACH."

EDWIN ARDEN AND ELEANOR ROBSON IN "MERELY MARY ANN."

The Times ventures the prediction that "those who delight in Sentimental Tommy will delight equally in Sentimental Tummy. The heart warmth, the capricious, abundant fancy, and the somersaulting jest are as new and as rich as ever." *The Tribune* finds the new play "very pretty and simple," but "frail." *The Commercial Advertiser* says:

"'Little Mary' is a delightful evening's entertainment. It is not often in these barren days that an audience gets so many real chuckles as that which saw the comedy last night. But it is not Little Mary, *per se*, that gives many of the chuckles. It is a little episode here and a little episode there, a bit of dialogue, a bit of semiserious sentiment such as Barrie so well knows how to do that worm their way into the hearer's heart and make it expand with joy."

Mr. Zangwill's play is characterized by *The Evening Post* as "a genuine fragment of the comprehensive comedy of human existence, telling a perfectly simple and common story, but infinitely fresh, moving, and interesting, because it exhibits, not the old sawdust puppets of the stage, but creatures of flesh and blood, solid actualities, governed by the nature and circumstances allotted to them, not by the necessities of the hack playwright or incapable actor." The same paper says further:

"The first three acts occur in a cheap lodging-house in South London. One of the lodgers is a young composer, delicately nurtured, well-connected, exceedingly ambitious, and desperately poor. He will not prostitute his genius by writing comic songs for cash, and the publishers decline to buy his masterpieces. Therefore his soul rages within him, and he reviles the world. His fortunes are at the lowest ebb, but in the eyes of one woman at least he is a hero, and she is the grimy little drudge who blacks his boots and carries up his coals, but is yet able to feel the magic of his music. Upon her he scarcely bestowed a thought, until one night a friend directs his attention to her, and he sees the beauty beneath the squalor. Finally, amused by her undisguised admiration of him and her utter simplicity, he gives her a kiss, and therewith seals her fate. Henceforth she is his devoted slave, tries to model her speech and manner upon his pattern, wears gloves in his presence, and anticipates his every want. Gradually he begins to grow fond of her, and when at last, after a fierce quarrel with his landlady, he is about to leave, he is exposed to great temptation, for Mary Ann says briefly that she will go with him. Of wrong she has no notion whatever. Her faith in him is absolute, and her innocence impregnable. He endeavors to explain, but she does not in the least perceive the drift of his speech, and, in the end, he yields and promises to take her with him, altho her purity awakens his remorse.

"But then a wonderful thing happens. Mary Ann's big brother in America dies suddenly after making a great fortune in oil, and thus the 'slavey' is converted into a rich heiress. She does not realize the change in her condition, but Lancelot is still man enough not to consent to make her his mistress, and too proud to marry her. Again he tries to explain, and again she baffles him by her virginal simplicity. When he tells her that she can not accompany him except as his wife, she at once asks him to marry her, and when he replies, as gently as he can, that that is impossible, she suddenly acquiesces. 'Do you understand?' he asks her. 'Oh, yes,' she answers simply, 'it is impossible because you think that I am not good enough for you.' And so she goes from drudgery to luxury with a breaking heart. It is a pity that the piece does not end at this point, for it can not be disputed that the concluding act, cleverly written and managed as it is, appears somewhat tricky and theatrical by contrast with what has gone before. After six years of education and travel Mary Ann is as accomplished as she is lovely; Cinderella has become the Princess. All Mr. Zangwill's cleverness can not make so complete a transformation altogether reasonable. A less conventional conclusion would have been at once more credible and more effective. But his final situation is skilfully devised."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF BRET HARTE.

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON, the London journalist and literary critic, devotes one of the essays in his new book, "Varied Types," to an American subject—Bret Harte. It has been said of Mr. Chesterton that he "has a distinctive style and a riotous gift of paradox." Both of these qualities are abundantly illustrated in the essay under consideration. Starting with the statement that "there are more than nine hundred and ninety-nine excellent reasons which we could all have for admiring the work of Bret Harte," Mr. Chesterton goes on to say: "But one supreme reason stands out in a certain general superiority to them all—a reason which may be stated in three propositions united in a common conclusion: first, that he was a genuine American; second, that he was a genuine humorist; and, third, that he was not an American humorist." We quote further:

"With distinctively American humor Bret Harte had little or

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nothing in common. The wild sky-breaking humor of America has its fine qualities, but it must in the nature of things be deficient in two qualities, not only of supreme importance to life and letters, but of supreme importance to humor, reverence, and sympathy. And these two qualities were knit into the closest texture of Bret Harte's humor. Every one who has read and enjoyed Mark Twain, as he ought to be read and enjoyed, will remember a very funny and irreverent story about an organist who was asked to play appropriate music to an address upon the parable of the Prodigal Son, and who proceeded to play with great spirit, 'We'll all get blind drunk, when Johnny comes marching home.' The best way of distinguishing Bret Harte from the rest of American humor is to say that if Bret Harte had described that scene, it would in some subtle way have combined a sense of the absurdity of the incident with some sense of the sublimity and pathos of the theme. You would have felt that the organist's tune was funny, but not that the Prodigal Son was funny. But America is under a kind of despotism of humor. Every one is afraid of humor: the meanest of human nightmares. Bret Harte had, to express the matter briefly, but more or less essentially, the power of laughing, not only at things, but also with them. America has laughed at things magnificently, with Gargantuan reverberations of laughter. But she has not even begun to learn the richer lesson of laughing with them."

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON,
Whose brilliant and unconventional essays have created something of a sensation in literary London.
Courtesy of Dodd, Mead & Co.

The characters in Bret Harte's short stories, Mr. Chesterton asserts, show in a marked degree his qualities of sympathy and reverence. "He does not make his characters absurd in order to make them contemptible; it might almost be said that he makes them absurd in order to make them dignified." For example, "the greatest creation of Bret Harte, greater even than Colonel Starbottle (and how terrible it is to speak of any one greater than Colonel Starbottle!), is that unutterable being who goes by the name of Yuba Bill. He is, of course, the coach-driver in the Bret Harte district. Yuba Bill, it might almost be said, is too great ever to be sociable. A circle of quiescence and solitude such as that which might ring a saint or a hermit rings this majestic and profound humorist. His jokes . . . fall suddenly and capriciously, like a crash of avalanches from a great mountain." Mr. Chesterton continues:

"One of the worst of the disadvantages of the rich and random fertility of Bret Harte is the fact that it is very difficult to trace or recover all the stories that he has written. I have not within reach at the moment the story in which the character of Yuba Bill is exhibited in its most solemn grandeur, but I remember that it concerned a ride on the San Francisco stage-coach, a difficulty arising from storm and darkness, and an intelligent young man who suggested to Yuba Bill that a certain manner of driving the coach in a certain direction might minimize the dangers of the journey. A profound silence followed the intelligent young man's suggestion, and then (I quote from memory) Yuba Bill observed at last:

"'Air you settin' any value on that remark?'

"The young man professed not fully to comprehend him, and Yuba Bill continued reflectively:

"''Cos there's a comic paper in 'Frisco pays for them things, and I've seen worse in it.'

"To be rebuked thus is like being rebuked by the Pyramids or by the starry heavens. There is about Yuba Bill this air of pugnacious calm, a stepping back to get his distance for a shattering blow, which is like that of Dr. Johnson at his best. And the effect is inexpressively increased by the background and the whole picture which Bret Harte paints so powerfully: the stormy skies, the somber gorge, the rocking and spinning coach, and high above the feverish passengers the huge dark form of Yuba Bill, a silent mountain of humor."

Bret Harte, we are reminded, "had to deal with countries and communities of an almost unexampled laxity, a laxity passing the laxity of savages, the laxity of civilized men grown savage." He dealt with the life of a people who, "having no certain past, could have no certain future." Mr. Chesterton says in conclusion:

"The strangest of all the sardonic jests that history has ever played may be found in this fact: that there is a city which is of all cities the most typical of innovation and dissipation, and a certain almost splendid vulgarity, and that this city bears the name in a quaint old European language of the most perfect exponent of the simplicity and holiness of the Christian tradition; the city is called San Francisco. San Francisco, the capital of the Bret Harte country, is a city typifying novelty in a manner in which it is typified by few modern localities. . . . Old California, at the time of the first rush after gold, was actually the paradox of the nation of foreigners. It was a republic of incognitos: no one knew who any one else was, and only the more ill-mannered and uneasy even desired to know. In such a country as this, gentlemen took more trouble to conceal their gentility than thieves living in South Kensington would take to conceal their blackguardism. In such a country every one is a stranger. In such a country it is not strange if men in moral matters feel something of the irresponsibility of a dream. To plan plans which are continually miscarrying against men who are continually disappearing by the assistance of you do not know whom, to crush you know not whom, this must be a demoralizing life for any man; it must be beyond description demoralizing for those who have been trained in no lofty or orderly scheme of right. Small blame to them, indeed, if they become callous and supercilious and cynical. And the great glory and achievement of Bret Harte consists in this, that he realized that they do not become callous, supercilious, and cynical, but that they do become sentimental and romantic, and profoundly affectionate. He discovered the intense sensibility of the primitive man. To him we owe the realization of the fact that while modern barbarians of genius like Mr. Henley, and in his weaker moments Mr. Rudyard Kipling, delight in describing the coarseness and crude cynicism and fierce humor of the unlettered classes, the unlettered classes are in reality highly sentimental and religious, and not in the least like the creations of Mr. Henley and Mr. Kipling. Bret Harte tells the truth about the wildest, the grossest, the most rapacious of all the districts of the earth—the truth that, while it is very rare indeed in the world to find a thoroughly good man, it is rarer still, rare to the point of monstrosity, to find a man who does not either desire to be one or imagine that he is one already."

NOTES.

HENRIK IBSEN'S early historical drama, "The Pretenders" was recently presented in Brookline, Mass, by the "Jefferson Dramatic Club," an organization of amateur players.

The Bookman's January list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.—Fox.
2. Rebecca.—Wiggin.
3. The Call of the Wild.—London.
4. The Heart of Rome.—Crawford.
5. Colonel Carter's Christmas.—Smith.
6. Cherry.—Tarkington.

GEORGE GISSING, who died in London a few days ago, was the interpreter of "Grub Street" and the lives of the London poor. His novels bear such titles as "The Unclassed," "The Nether World," "The Whirlpool." "His nearest approach to popularity," says the New York *Times Saturday Review*, "was in 1898, when his critical essay on Charles Dickens was published. The eloquence, justness, and genuine enthusiasm of his appreciation of Dickens astonished people who had read a previous book or two of Gissing so superficially as to believe that the exuberant sentiment and the boundless faith in humanity of the greater novelist must have been distasteful to him. Gissing was much talked of then, and some who had not read Dickens before began to read him on the recommendation of one who had been accounted a pessimist. But that misused word . . . was never properly applied to George Gissing. His books are sad but not actually pessimistic."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ACUTENESS OF SENSE IN SAVAGE RACES.

A SPECIAL study of sense-perception in a savage race has been made on Murray Island, Torres Straits, by an expedition sent out by the University of Cambridge, England. The results of this investigation show, among other things, that there is little foundation for the belief that savages have acuter senses than civilized men, at any rate as far as these particular savages are concerned. Probably we should wait for similar investigations in other quarters of the globe before indulging in hasty generalizations. The results already reached are thus summarized in *La Nature* (Paris, December 19) by M. Fr. de Zeltner, who writes:

"It is generally believed that savages are gifted with extraordinary development of the senses, out of all proportion with our own. All travelers' tales swarm with typical examples that put primitive men ahead of us, so far as delicacy of sensation is concerned. It must now be acknowledged that everything that has been said on this subject is greatly exaggerated. Whenever it has been experimentally investigated, even with little scientific knowledge, it has been shown that their so-called superiority is of the slightest, even where it really exists at all. The fact has been strikingly demonstrated by an English scientific expedition under Dr. Haddon, which has been exploring the desolate region of Torres Straits. Convinced that a people can not be considered to be fully known when we are in ignorance of its psychophysiological characteristics, Dr. Haddon surrounded himself with specialists like Drs. Rivers, Myers, and McDougall, so as to make a complete study of the natives of Murray Island. Their small number (about 450) enabled him to devote the necessary time to his investigation, and the fact that they knew a few words of English made it more easy.

"The optical tests were conducted by Dr. Rivers, and consisted in measurements of the acuteness of vision, made with a screen on which was painted the letter E. The subjects were required to indicate the position of this letter—whether erect, prone, inclined, etc. It was shown that their acuteness was barely superior to that of a normal European. Thus the cases of extraordinary vision reported by explorers must be referred simply to the remarkable faculty of coordination of images, and of attention, possessed by savages.

"Experiments on color-vision also gave interesting results. We know how scanty the nomenclature of colors was in antiquity—so much so that some authors believe that the knowledge of colors was then only slightly developed. This opinion, which is strongly opposed by a certain school, is corroborated by the fact that the natives of Murray Island perceive only vaguely colors that are not represented to them by a determinate word. It is also curious to note that of 107 individuals examined, not one was color-blind, altho in Europe there are about four per cent. of such cases. Connected with this is the fact . . . that with Europeans the zone sensitive to red and green is more restricted, while that of blue and yellow is larger. With the Murray Islanders the green zone is the smallest and the blue the largest.

"In everything that concerns color-contrast, consecutive images, binocular vision, etc., there is scarcely any difference between them and civilized man.

"The difficult task of experimenting on the sense of hearing was given to Dr. Myers, who found that it was made harder still by disturbances of audition, due to the occupation of the natives as pearl-divers. He was able to show in the case of young subjects that they are inferior to Europeans, not only in acuteness of hearing, but also in appreciation of musical intervals. . . . Nevertheless, it is remarkable that the scale of audible sounds is greater with savages than in civilized man.

"Smell was hard to study because of difficulties opposed by the natives; but the experimenter believes that this sense also was normal. As for the sense of taste, the sole striking fact was the absence of any word designating the idea of 'bitter.' On the other hand, the sensitiveness of the skin and the evaluation of weight were found much more delicate than the average among the English. Doubt is thus cast on the theory that attributes the skin-sensitiveness of Europeans to the use of clothing.

"Finally, there seems to be absolute equality between savages and civilized men as regards the time of reaction to sense-impressions, save in the case of response to a visual signal, where the natives react slowly. This may, perhaps, be explained by the fact that they were unaccustomed to such an experiment.

"It is probably true also that the difficulties encountered by the experimenters in exchanging ideas with the natives altered in some measure the results of the work that they accomplished. Nevertheless, these investigations, of which we have been able to give here only a very general idea, and which are not entirely completed, are of great interest. They do honor to the scientists who have obtained them and to the University of Cambridge as the originator of this expedition, which marks one of the first steps toward the integral study of primitive peoples."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEGLECTED DISCOVERY.

WHY some scientific discoveries become world-wide sensations while others as wonderful are neglected is hard to explain. Every one knows of radium, yet it differs from many other substances only in the intensity of its radioactivity, and when radioactivity was discovered several years ago no attention was given to the matter by the public. The *x*-rays "created a sensation" immediately; but the recently discovered *n*-rays, regarded by many scientific men as still more remarkable, have failed to interest most of us. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer:*

"It would be hard to mention an important scientific discovery which has attracted less public attention than Blondlot's beautiful researches on the rays which he has thus named [*n*-rays]. The daily press, which is usually generous to striking discoveries, seems hardly to have learned that *n*-rays exist. And yet no work within a decade gives richer promise of important results. M. Blondlot's latest discovery is that radiants which give out *n*-rays can communicate a similar variety of radioactivity to some neutral bodies upon which the *n*-rays fall. The phenomenon was discovered while concentrating the rays by a quartz lens upon a phosphorescent screen, when it was found that the *n*-radiation persisted with the lens as a source after the original source was removed. Following up this clew, it turned out that various other substances became temporarily active after exposure to *n*-radiation. A sheet of lead, for example, became active on both faces after exposure to the rays, producing an effect that might easily have been mistaken for penetration of the lead by a less experienced observer. In short, a set of phenomena closely similar to so-called induced radioactivity are produced by these extraordinary *n*-rays, which have so commonplace an origin as a Welsbach burner, and are reflected and refracted like any other kind of radiant energy. The *n*-rays appear to form a connecting-link between the ordinary phenomena of light and the singular effects of radioactivity which have set the scientific world agog within the last year or two. No explanation of the latter can now be regarded as complete unless it takes full account of the former and their relation to ordinary radiation. A linkage of this sort is invaluable in preparing for generalization the great mass of experimental data that has been accumulated. The complete emission spectrum of a radiating substance has thus far never been determined, and until this can be done the phenomena which belong to the radiation can not fully be determined. The study of the *n*-rays has opened a new field of investigation which seems likely to yield some very important theoretical results."

From a note in *La Nature* (December 19) we learn that the curious radiations from the human body discovered by Charpentier and Blondlot are found, on further study by D'Arsonval, to be closely analogous to these *n*-rays. Says that paper:

"The apparatus used in showing the human radiations is composed of a screen of platinocyanid of barium rendered slightly luminous by a fragment of a radium salt. Under the influence of the *n*-rays, such a screen acquires a higher degree of luminosity. Now if instead of bringing the *n*-radiations we approach the screen to a muscle an increase in luminosity is seen. This increase is in proportion to the contraction of the muscle. The same effect is produced by the nerves. The sensitiveness of the apparatus is so

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great that we may trace with it the course of a nerve under the skin. Thus, as M. d'Arsonval observes, physiology finds itself in the presence of a new method, and the exteriorization of a manifestation of nervous activity is realized."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

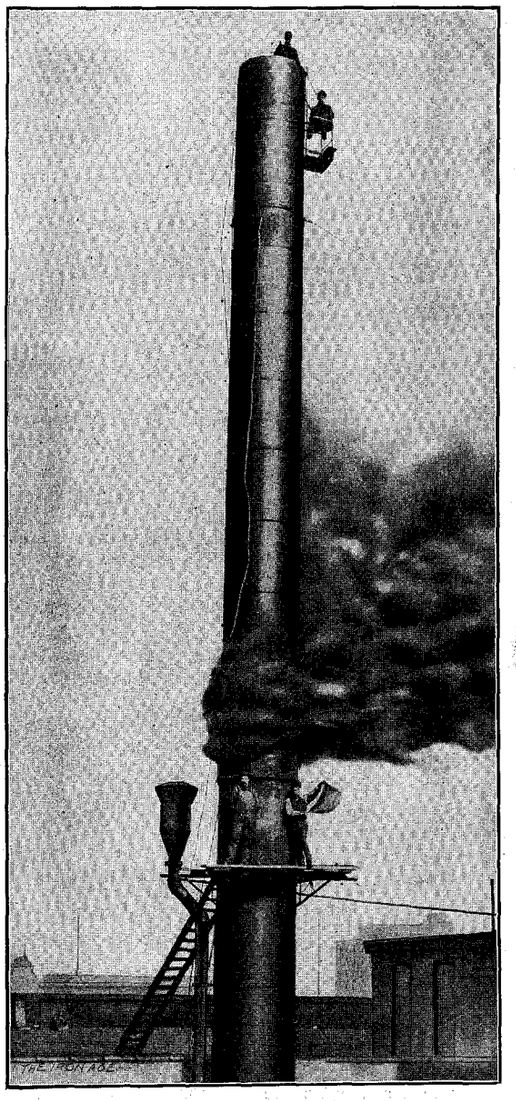
OUTLOOK FOR THE MOSQUITO.

SPEAKING of the conference held in New York city on December 14 last to organize the war against mosquitoes, *Engineering News* asserts that the attitude of the public in relation to the movement has now changed from ridicule to respect. It says:

"Such tangible results have now been achieved and the hearty cooperation of such a large number of property owners, entomologists, engineers, sanitarians, and public-spirited citizens generally has been secured as to make possible a well-attended conference of representative men, at which papers on various aspects of the mosquito problem were read and steps taken to form a permanent national organization to combat the mosquito nuisance and menace. . . . As a conference, the gathering was notable for its many brief and forceful addresses and the character of the men who presented them. As a discussion of a vital, economic and sanitary question, affecting the comfort, prosperity, and health of millions of people, the remarks were of a distinctly practical rather than theoretical character. Prominent New York men of affairs told of the satisfaction they had derived from money and time expended in exterminating mosquitoes on their Long Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey estates. Engineers and entomologists told of their part in the study of the problem and in its successful solution. No one questioned the possibility and feasibility of reclaiming any mosquito-infected section and of suppressing both malaria and yellow fever, if individuals and municipalities would cooperate, and, in the case of large areas, if state and perhaps national governments would join in the work. Except for preliminary studies, however, local action alone will generally be sufficient. Once the biological side of the question has been determined, funds raised, and private and public cooperation secured, the work of mosquito extermination generally resolves itself into the engineering problems of drainage, filling, and, in some cases, the construction of dams or tide-gates to control water-levels. 'Mosquito engineering,' as Mr. Henry Clay Weeks, one of the most prominent workers in this new departure, terms it, promises to afford many opportunities to engineers in the future."

Lengthening a Smoke-stack While in Use.—The 110-foot round iron smoke-stack of the Century Building in Indianapolis was recently lengthened sixty feet while the boiler and plant were in full operation. Says *The Western Electrician*, which gets its information from *The Iron Age*:

"The stack had long been a source of annoyance to occupants of near-by tall buildings, and to extend it without banking the fires and shutting off the power of the manufacturing companies occupying the Century Building was considered impossible by local engineers. W. H. Schott, consulting engineer of Chicago, was called upon and in an ingenious and effective way accomplished the job. A damper was placed in the old stack a few feet below the top and two holes were cut in the sides a short distance below the damper. This permitted the escape of the smoke and gases, and the workmen were able to rivet the previously prepared sheets into place with but little difficulty. The stack is five feet in diameter and was extended to a height of one hundred and seventy feet in eight days."



EXTENDING A SMOKE-STACK WHILE IN FULL BLAST.
Courtesy of *The Iron Age* (New York).

THE HARMLESSNESS OF ELECTRICITY.

ELECTRICITY, according to an editorial writer in *Cassier's Magazine*, rarely does harm—that is, the harm that it does is not a direct electrical effect. The current only stirs up something else, such as chemical action or the expansive force of heated vapor, and that does the business. Possibly the man whose water-pipes have been destroyed by electrolysis, or whose dwelling has been shattered by a thunderbolt, does not care greatly whether the electric current is directly or only indirectly responsible for the damage; but the fact, as stated, seems indisputable. Says the writer:

"There are few forces of nature that are less harmful in themselves than electricity. The damage done by flood or tornado, for instance, is done directly by the water or the air. But electricity, when it works, usually does so indirectly or by setting another of nature's forces into operation. An exception to this may be where the victim may have been so weak, physiologically, that a simple fall from a chair might have had a similar result. But in the majority of cases death from electric shock is shown to be due to well-defined chemical changes in the blood or tissues, due to the electric current. The damage done also to gas- and water-pipes by electrolysis, while primarily occasioned, it is true, by the escape of electricity from electric-railway circuits, is not directly due to that force, but rather to a secondary action, and that a purely chemical one—namely, the setting free by electrical action of certain elements, such as chlorin and sodium, constituents of a saline solution in the soil, which attack and corrode the iron-pipes. Without some such solution in the soil there would be no such thing as electrolysis; also, when lightning strikes a tree and shatters it, the result is not due directly to electricity, and not even to the electric current, but rather to the intense heat which the electric current generates in passing through the tree, which heat suddenly converts the sap into steam, and the latter in expanding, if the force be sufficient, tears the tree to pieces. If the force is not sufficiently powerful, the effect may be only to loosen the bark of the tree in places, the evidence of which may last for years, but may not be otherwise hurtful to the tree's growth. So far, indeed, from electricity being necessarily fatal to animal or vegetable life, it is well known that in proper quantities it is decidedly beneficial, and, when properly applied, acts as a stimulus to vegetation. An excess of current, however, will also kill vegetation. In both of these cases its action is due to the chemical changes which it effects in the growing plant or tree."

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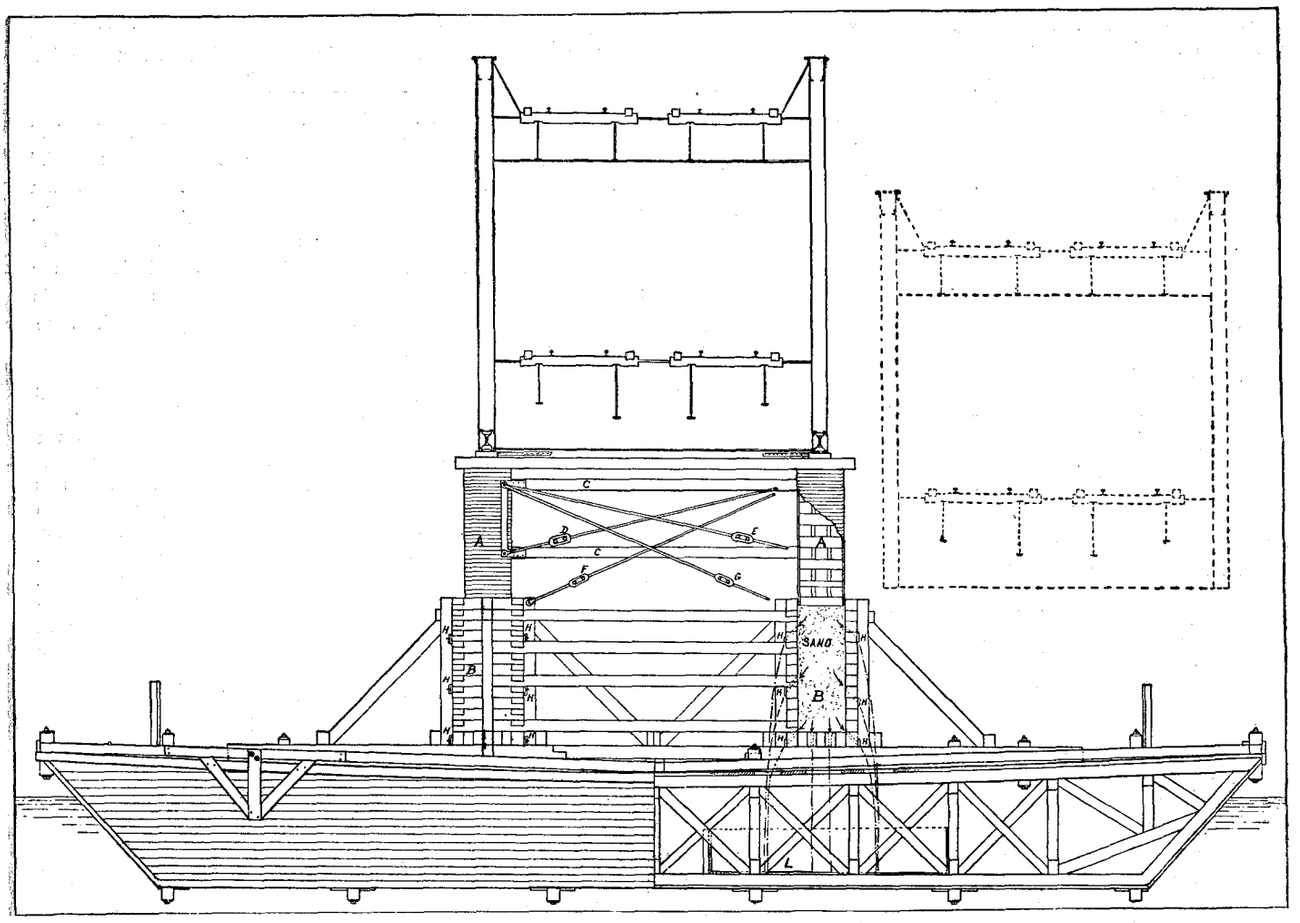

SCOW AND SAND-JACKS DESIGNED FOR TRANSFER OF DRAW-SPAN, AND LOWERING ON NEW PIER.

A, Plungers which telescoped into sand-boxes *B*; *C*, *D*, *E*, trussed bracing which was removed after bridge had been lowered slightly; *F*, *G*, tie-rods removed before bridge was lowered; *H*, sand-holes operated by sliding-bars; *L*, bin into which the sands run when released from box *B*.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

BRIDGE-MOVING WITH THE AID OF SAND.

THE recent raising of the tracks of the Lackawanna Railroad where they pass through the city of Newark, N. J., involved the removal of the drawbridge over the Passaic River. This great draw, weighing about a thousand tons, was successfully shifted thirty-five feet to one side and lowered over ten feet by the use of reservoirs of dry sand—a novel method as thus applied. Says *The Scientific American* (January 2) in an account of the feat:

"The transfer of the draw-span involved moving the structure thirty-five feet laterally to the new pier and lowering it through a distance of ten and one-half feet. This was accomplished by transferring the span to four pontoons; warping the pontoons thirty-feet upstream and lowering the draw-span until it rested upon its bearings on the new pier. Regarded as an engineering feat, there is nothing new in such a transfer; but owing to the uncertain tidal conditions, the great depth through which the bridge had to be lowered, and the necessity for very precise centering of the span, new conditions existed which called for particular care and exactitude. The chief problem, of course, was to provide a means of lowering the draw-span accurately and safely through so great a distance, and the chief engineer, Mr. Lincoln Bush, who is responsible for the work, decided that it would be difficult and risky to make use of hydraulic jacks for a vertical drop of this extent. In the first place, there was the possibility of an unequal action of the jacks, and there was the disadvantage that with hydraulic jacks it would be impossible to make the fine lateral adjustments that would be necessary in placing the draw exactly to center. . . . . .

"In order to cover the two points desired, namely, easy control in lowering and a certain degree of lateral adjustment in the final placing on the pier, Mr. Bush designed and used an entirely new apparatus which he defines as a sand-jack. The construction and operation of this was as follows: Transversely beneath each half of the draw were a pair of scows, each 31½ feet wide by 108 feet long and 9 feet 6 inches deep. Transversely across the scows was built up a pair of oblong sand-boxes, one beneath each truss of the bridge. These boxes, which were constructed of 12 x 12 timbers, measured 4 feet 1 inch in the clear in breadth, 54 feet in length, and 11 feet in depth. The boxes were filled with perfectly dry sand to within a few inches of the top. Resting upon the surface of the sand in each box was a plunger built up of 12 x 12 timbers, whose external dimensions were such as to allow it to descend into the sand-box as the sand ran out, with a clearance all round of half an inch. These plungers were 11 feet high, and at the commencement of the operations their bottom face rested upon the sand just 7 inches below the top edge of the boxes. The latter were provided with four horizontal lines of sand-holes in the sides, each hole being 2 inches in diameter. The flow of the sand out of the holes was regulated by means of wooden sides on the outside of the boxes with holes in them to correspond with those in the box. There were also two lines of 2-inch holes bored in the bottom of the boxes. To prevent racking or swaying of the structure, the two plungers were braced together by means of timber struts and iron tie-rods. In carrying out the transfer of the span, the pontoons, partially submerged with water-ballast, were floated beneath the bridge, the centrifugal pumps were started, discharging the water-ballast, and the span was lifted from its bearings. It was then warped upstream and centered over the new pier; and then, by opening the sand-holes and allowing the sand to flow out, the span was brought down speedily and with great accuracy until it rested upon its new bearings, the work being carried through without any hitch, and this in spite of the fact that a heavy rainstorm came on and lasted throughout the whole of the operation. If the water had entered the boxes, of course it would have packed the sand and prevented its flow through the sand-holes; but provision for this contingency had been made by covering the sand-

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boxes with tarpaulins. A certain amount of water, however, did get into one box, but its presence was quickly detected, and the temporary packing of the sand was easily remedied by the proper manipulation of the sand-holes. The announcement that the draw-span was to be lowered by these very original methods attracted widespread attention in the engineering world; and it is gratifying to the railroad company, and particularly to the chief engineer, to know that, in spite of predictions of trouble, the work was carried through with accuracy and despatch."

ALLEGED BLEACHING OF NEGROES BY X-RAYS.

AN account of the successful use of *x*-rays to turn negroes white in a Philadelphia hospital has been productive of numerous sensational newspaper articles, not to mention comic paragraphs and cartoons. The story as it appeared in the Philadelphia *Record* runs as follows:

"A recent discovery at the University of Pennsylvania shows that . . . the blackest skin can be made white through the agency of the wonderful *x*-ray.

"The discovery was made incidentally while negroes were being treated with the rays for cancer and lupus, and altho no attempt has been made to try the effect of the light upon the skin of a healthy negro, yet there is no reason to doubt that the rays could be employed for the sole purpose of whitening the skin and that before long some one will hang out the sign, 'Complexions Bleached to any Desired Shade.'

"Dr. H. K. Pancoast, the sciagrapher of the University hospital, noticed that after negroes had been treated for some time with the rays the skin became gradually whiter, and that after a long time the surface became perfectly white in every place that the light touched. The condition is apparently permanent, for some of the negroes have not been treated for many months, yet the skin remains as white as after the last treatment.

"The white-colored skin is exactly like that of an ordinary white man, and presents a perfectly healthy appearance. It is natural skin, but the former coloring has disappeared, because the rays have destroyed the pigment which caused it.

"The same condition is met with now and then in negroes who, tho perfectly healthy otherwise, have had the coloring-cells die out, when white patches appear. The *x*-ray is a most powerful agent of destruction, and under its influence the pigment is totally destroyed, and there is no power to reproduce it, giving the skin a permanent whiteness.

"There is no reason to believe but that a healthy negro could be whitened by having the coloring-matter bleached from his skin, and the only question is whether or not the patient would be able to stand the treatment applied so extensively. The *x*-ray will not only destroy the pigment, but if applied with enough force it will entirely kill the tissues, and this sort of a burn is the worst known to medicine. But with a mild application extending over a long space of time the burns could be avoided. In the cases treated at the University hospital there were no burns whatever, and the patients are perfectly healthy. It seems possible to give the treatment without impairing the health of the subject."

On this statement Dr. Carl Beck, a recognized authority on the uses and effects of the *x*-ray, in an interview printed in the New York *Sun* (December 28), commented as follows:

"I can say most emphatically that the negro will never be able to change the color of his skin by the use of the *x*-ray. The proposition is not a new one. Some years ago I made experiments as to the effect of the *x*-ray on the skin of negroes. I found that some of the pigment which differentiates the skin of the black man from the white would be burned out, if I may use that expression. But very little of it.

"The result was a dull, dirty-colored skin. Even this was not permanent. In a comparatively short time the pigment would return and the skin resume its natural hue.

"I consider it an absolute impossibility to continue the use of the ray long enough to burn out all the pigment, or to apply it all over the body so that the entire skin would be affected. An injudicious use of the *x*-ray inflicts a most painful and dangerous burn. A long or general application of it would be little less than criminal."

The Origin of Life.—That life is essentially a chemical reaction that has been handed down from one portion of material substance to another since it first took place in the primitive ocean of some remote geological epoch, is asserted by Prof. Albert P. Mathews, of Chicago University, in an article in *The World To-Day* (January). Professor Mathews believes that it is not too much to hope that this reaction may be produced artificially, in which case we shall have living matter chemically formed. Says the writer:

"It is supposed that when the earth was very hot and cooling certain compounds of carbon and nitrogen called cyanogen compounds were formed in large quantities and precipitated into the warm primitive sea. These compounds then entered into a reaction which resulted in the production of protoplasm, and this reaction has been handed down from one particle of protoplasm to another from cell to cell ever since. Altho originally this reaction took place outside of protoplasm, it is now confined to it, since the conditions on the surface of the earth no longer enable it to continue outside. In my opinion this reaction probably concerns the cyanogen compounds which are produced in the course of the chemical changes in the cell, and this reaction in its turn produces the complex proteids and other substances which give protoplasm its contractile and other powers. To make living matter, if this is true, we shall not have first to make albumin. Albumin is a result of the reaction and not the cause; nor shall we have to make a living substance, for, as has been shown, no such substance probably exists; but we shall have to duplicate a reaction in which possibly several substances are concerned. While, therefore, its artificial synthesis may be long delayed, and while unforeseen obstacles may arise, I think from recent progress we have every reason to feel encouraged and to look forward with confidence to the artificial formation of protoplasm."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

TO the assertion of the New York Interborough Railway Company that the third rail has never been successfully covered, *Electricity* replies as follows: "We must beg to differ. It is true that it has not been protected in the large cities named, but it has elsewhere. And what can be done in one locality can be accomplished in another, providing sufficient funds are forthcoming for the alterations."

THAT there is sufficient radium in pitchblende to make it possible for a photograph to be taken by it directly is announced by Prof. A. R. Crook of Northwestern University. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*: "By winding tin wire around a sensitive photographic plate and wrapping the latter in several coverings of black paper to exclude the light, the radium rays from the pitchblende passed through the paper and made an impression on the sensitive plate, so that when the plate was developed it showed where the wires had been wrapped around it. Professor Crook states that the value of the experiment lies in the proof of a new way in which to discover radium in minerals."

THE Nobel prizes, each of the value of about $40,000, were awarded in Christiania on December 10. The prize in physics was divided between M. Becquerel and M. and Mme. Curie, of Paris. The prize in chemistry was awarded to Professor Arrhenius, of Stockholm; the prize in medicine to Dr. Finsen, of Copenhagen, and the prize in literature to Dr. Björnstjerne Björnsen, of Christiania. It may seem somewhat ungracious," says *Science*, "to call attention to the fact that three of the four recipients are Scandinavians, whereas Nobel wrote in his will 'I expressly direct that in the award of prizes no attention whatever shall be paid to nationality, so that only the most worthy shall receive the prize, whether he be a Scandinavian or not.' It is also the case that, contrary to the express directions of Nobel's will, about half the income of the fund has been diverted to local uses."

"A GERMAN experimenter, Herr Bernhard, noting the structure of aluminum," says *The Engineer*, "decided to try it for putting an edge on fine-cutting instruments, such as surgical knives, razors, etc. He found that it acted exactly like a razor-hone of the finest quality. Further investigation showed that when steel is rubbed on it the aluminum disintegrates, forming a minute powder of a greasy, unctuous nature that clings to steel with great tenacity, and thus assists in cutting away the surface of the harder metal. So fine is the edge produced that it can not be made finer by the strop, which, used in the ordinary way, merely tends to round the edge." In quoting the above statement *The American Machinist* says that an aluminum hone tried recently by an engineer who had read a similar item of news was not at all satisfactory. It remarks: "If the German experimenter named made a success of it, perhaps there is some important detail left out. Does he use oil, water, or other lubricant?"

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGION IN 1903.

PREEMINENT among the events of the past year, so far as they affect the Christian church, were the death of Pope Leo XIII. and the election of his successor. Of church problems during the year the most vexing has probably been that of religious education. Of tendencies within the church during 1903 the most important is perhaps that toward denominational unity. Such, in brief, is the impression conveyed by a *résumé* of the year's progress printed in the Boston *Congregationalist* (December 26). To quote from it:

"In Australia, Great Britain, France, and the United States relations between church and state as they pertain to education of the children and youth have been divisive issues; in Australia the results of the extreme secularism of the past have led to formal Protestant union in an effort to restore instruction in the Bible to the public schools; in France it has been shown in the resolute and successful effort of the Combes ministry to take education out of the hands of the Roman Catholic teaching orders and bring complete secularization of the educational system of the republic; in Great Britain it has caused the successful Passive Resistance movement on the part of Free-Churchmen against payment of public rates for the support of Church of England schools; and in this country it has taken the form of a reopening, in addresses before religious and educational gatherings and in articles in the public prints, of the question of the satisfactoriness or unsatisfactoriness of the ethical results which have come from our present method of dealing with religion in the free public schools.

"The latent conviction more or less generally diffused, coupled with increasing recognition by pedagogues and clergymen and Sunday-school workers of a progressive type, that the result of the Sunday-school system of the Protestant churches was not altogether satisfactory, led early in the year to the formation of the Religious Education Association, which in some respects is the most significant new movement of the year in the Protestant churches of the United States."

Passing on to a consideration of the movements toward a closer affiliation among sects, *The Congregationalist* says:

"Methodists North and South have met, through committees, in conference perfecting a joint hymnal, but they apparently are no nearer on the divisive issues growing out of slavery and the Civil War. In England, on the contrary, the minor Wesleyan bodies have come a step nearer together, and everything is tending there toward consolidation of Wesleyanism in the motherland, just as it has come to pass in Canada and Australia with such marked good.

"Most successful of all the efforts to Christian unity of the year, because representing most diversity of polity and because somewhat further along than the movement in Australia, has been the drawing together of Congregationalists, Methodist Protestants, and United Brethren of this country in the first steps of what may be affiliation.

"In far-off Australia, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists have taken the first steps toward ultimate unity. Some of the utterances—notably that of Bishop Gailor at the recent Pan-Episcopal Congress in Washington—show that the Protestant Episcopal Church is kindly disposed toward the non-Episcopal Protestant sects, and that it has far more in common with them than it has with the Orthodox Greek or Roman Catholic churches—as they have come to be—but there has been no official Protestant Episcopal approach toward non-Episcopalians on lines any less proscriptive than those put forth a few years ago."

Theological controversy originating in Professor Delitzsch's "Babel and Bible" lectures has been especially active in Germany. Noting this, the New York *Independent* (January 7) goes on to say:

"The discussion has not raised much of a disturbance in other countries. For England and America, of really more interest has been the completion of Professor Cheyne's 'Encyclopedia Biblica,' which practically rejects all supernaturalism in the New Testament, as well as the Old, thus familiarizing the English reader with the extremest radical views of German Rationalists. The milder higher criticism of Hastings's 'Bible Dictionary' has hardly raised any outcry. In this country, while sporadic attacks have been occasionally made on the liberal utterances of such men as Dr. Rainsford and Professor Bowne, they have attracted little serious attention."

Recent developments in the Philippines are chronicled by *The Independent* as follows:

"The Aglipay schism from the Roman Catholic Church has grown to surprising dimensions, and it is now uncertain whether the new American bishops will be able to suppress it. They have with them the strength of the old church, with its rightful claims, and they have much greater skill and wisdom; but the sentiment of the people has been with the native clergy, who have so largely joined the new body. Already the right of the Aglipay priests to the local churches is coming before the courts. The sale of the friars' lands to the United States Government, and their partition among the people, with the removal of the friars, will help the American bishops in their contention with the party of Archbishop Aglipay."

The remarkable progress of the Young Men's Christian Association during 1903 is reviewed by Hamilton W. Mabie in *Association Men* (New York, January). He says in part:

"The Young Men's Christian Association in 1903 added to its equipment in North America a new building every six days, with a total cost of nearly $3,000,000, and now has 117 such undertakings on foot with $4,000,000 pledged for more buildings. It also paid off nearly $500,000 on debts on property, and received nearly $250,000 for endowment. The membership has so increased in many cities, notably in Buffalo and Newark, that new and larger buildings have been erected and large branch buildings established where young men center. It is taking its educational work into factories and industrial plants. The most notable development in its religious enterprise has been in its popular noon services in industrial plants. Street Railway Association buildings have been opened at Brooklyn, a quarrymen's association at Proctor, Vt., miners' in Mexico, and colored coal-miners' in Iowa, and in new lumber-towns in Arkansas and Mississippi. In one new railroad association in the Southwest, 90 per cent. of the male population are members. Thirty-three railroad buildings were opened in the year. A general rule is made by the State Association committees to organize only where the business men of a town will erect a suitable building for an association, under the direction of a trained secretary."

Mission work has prospered during the year. The latest report of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions shows an increase of income in the United States and Great Britain of $2,000,000 over the previous year. The United States is represented by 6,991 stations and out-stations, 1,617 men, 2,638 women, 20,901 native laborers, and 506,606 communicants, of whom 43,723 were added last year. The income of the societies reported is $7,176,845.

ARCHBISHOP QUIGLEY'S ATTACK UPON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE latest word in the Roman Catholic campaign against the American public-school system has been spoken by Archbishop Quigley, in an address before the Chicago "Catholic Woman's League," that has aroused national attention and is remarkable for its frankness. *The New World* (Chicago), which complains that much of the press comment evoked has been based on "wofully garbled" accounts, prints the archbishop's address *verbatim*, and from this source we quote the following representative paragraphs:

"Liberalism is still the fundamental error of the age. It is the denial of all authority and right outside of the individual and the state, and now generally proclaims the supremacy of the state in all human affairs, spiritual and secular. It began in rebellion against the divinely established authority of the church and its visible head, and has long since ended in abject submission to the

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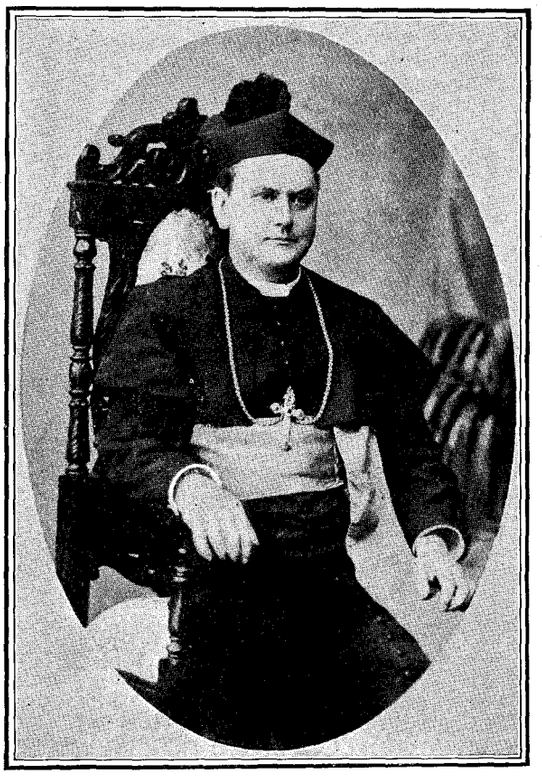
human authority of the state in all things. This is especially true of it, and more universally, in its attitude toward education."

"The modern spirit of liberalism would make the state supreme in morals and education to the end of getting rid of all religion that is not the creature of the state, and bringing up children in pure secularism. This is atheism; for what else is the assertion that the state is supreme in human affairs, than the denial of the authority of God and His church. The American system of non-sectarianism will inevitably produce the same result. It also banishes God and religion from the education of the child."

"Catholics know from saddest experience that non-sectarian schools are for the most part Protestant schools, supported and protected by the state. If not actually Protestant, then they are, what logically they should be, godless. They are not schools which Catholics can use. But it will be said, How can the state otherwise make provision for the education of all the children in the land, and at the same time respect the rights of parents to educate their children in their own religious belief? We simply point to the denominational system of Great Britain and its colonies, Germany and Austria, as an exemplification of how this difficulty may be solved and all rights of state and parents conserved. In these lands government does not claim the right to tax the whole people to establish and maintain schools which only a part of the people can use with a safe conscience. Schools are provided for the minority as well as for the majority."

"We do not flatter ourselves that infidels and Protestants will grant us the justice of giving us our proportion of the public schools, or relieve us of the tax now levied upon us to maintain schools from which religion is excluded or in which a false religion is taught. The time is past in this country, nevertheless, when the non-Catholic majority can interfere with our right to establish and maintain our own schools, colleges, and universities, or oblige us directly to send our children to their state schools, as has been done in other countries and in other times. I say directly, because there is need of eternal vigilance on our part lest indirectly they may impose this obligation upon us. An instance of this indirect way of violating our right of conscience, you have here in the city of Chicago in the adoption of a normal school by the school board, which your sons and daughters who aspire to employment as teachers in the public schools must frequent for a time, or be denied admission to the positions of teachers. Against such a requirement we must protest."

"This New World was discovered by Catholics and taken possession of in the name of the cross, and we can not get it out of our hopes that the cross will yet come into the possession of its own. . . . Whatever our present difficulties may be, and they are many and great, we must ever continue to assert the rights of the church as the representative of God. The time will come when we shall be listened to as were the Christians of old; for He in whom we trust will not permit His church to go down before onslaughts of men and theories whose triumph would mean the revival of paganism in the modern state."



ARCHBISHOP QUIGLEY, OF CHICAGO,

Whose latest utterance "makes it perfectly plain that the Roman hierarchy is antagonistic to our public-school system, and intends to overthrow it if it can."

Archbishop Quigley's address is widely commented upon in the religious press. The Roman Catholic papers in most cases echo his sentiments, as might have been expected. In one instance, however, and that within his own diocese, a hostile attitude is taken. The Chicago *Citizen*, a newspaper edited by a prominent Roman Catholic and officially representing the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the United Irish societies of Chicago and Cook County, declares:

"We believe in the American non-sectarian public school, and we believe in educating the youth of all races side by side, so that they may grow up as friends, trusting each other, not as enemies suspicious of one another. We believe it would be a fatal mistake to have the American public schools run, or controlled, by ecclesiastics of any creed. As it stands, the Catholic, the Protestant, the dissenter, the Jew, and the Confucian drink at the same deep fountain of knowledge. All have their separate religious instruction where it properly belongs—in the church, the temple, and the Sunday-school. If the latter is not provided by any particular church, the fault lies with the church, not with the state, the parents, or the children.

"The supremacy of the state, with all due respect to the able archbishop, is not denial of God. The power of the state comes from the people, and the voice of the people has been recognized from classic times as the voice of God. The Deity makes the people his oracle, and wo to the people who place any church above the state. The glory of America is that there is no state church—that abomination of true religion—within its borders; no sectarian college of any kind maintained at the expense of the national Government. . . . As the matter stands, we see no good to the church or to the community in putting forward an impracticable theory.

"The Catholics, altho the largest individual denomination in the United States, are hopelessly in the minority in proportion to the non-Catholic population. In a close vote they might hold 'the balance of power,' but such conditions do not often arise. Any bill formulated on the ideas advanced by Archbishop Quigley would be overwhelmingly defeated in the state legislature, and, even if passed, would raise such a feeling of bitterness in the non-Catholic mind as to utterly neutralize any sectarian good it might accomplish."

The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Chicago, Meth. Episc.) comments:

"The utterances of Archbishop Quigley are another evidence of the correctness of the assertion that has been made from time to time in *The Northwestern* that Roman Catholic ecclesiastics would soon make a serious effort to secure a division of the public funds for the support of the Roman Catholic schools. If this movement is successful, it means not only the state support of Roman Catholic schools and of the orders which would furnish the teachers for them, but the death of the American public-school system, which is the bulwark of the American republic. . . . The un-American utterances of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Quigley should open the eyes of the people to the importance of an amendment to the Constitution that will prohibit the use of public funds for the support of sectarian institutions."

The New York *Examiner* (Baptist) says:

"The archbishop states the issue fairly and squarely. He makes it perfectly plain that the Roman hierarchy is antagonistic to our public-school system, and intends to overthrow it if it can. But 'forewarned is forearmed,' and the American people are less shrewd than we think they are if they can be taken in by such specious pleas. The public schools are by no means perfect, but they are serving a good purpose—not the least of which is that

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very alienation of the young from the bondage of medieval superstition of which the archbishop complains—and the good sense of the community will not suffer them to be overthrown."

RESULTS OF THE CHURCH CENSUS IN NEW YORK.

FOR several weeks past the daily papers have been printing accounts of a census that was being taken in the churches of New York. *The Church Economist* (New York, January) presents the first complete summary of results, prepared by Mr. William T. Demarest, of the Church News Association. It seems that the time chosen for the count was the last four Sundays of November and the first Sunday of December. With one exception, the Sundays were pleasant. The cooperation of pastors was asked for in making the count, and a printed postal-card blank was sent by which the returns were to be forwarded to the office of the Church News Association. The territory was divided into four districts, the first and northernmost being approximately that part of the island lying north of Central Park. The second district was the east and west sides of the park, and a little to the south of it. The third was the full width of the island from Fifty-third Street to Fourteenth. The fourth was the whole southern end of the island, extending from Fourteenth Street to the Battery. The most important results of the investigation may be summarized thus:

The population of Manhattan Island, estimated from the figures of the government census of 1900, is now 2,007,350. The totals of the church-attendance canvass show that a little over 21 per cent. of the population attend Christian services every Sunday. If the 430,000 Jews were deducted from the population total, the percentage of Christian attendance would be over 27.

Protestant church attendance is found to be almost equally divided between morning and evening services. The term "evening" covers, for the purpose of this canvass, afternoon and evening services. As might be expected, the Roman Catholic attendance is mainly at morning masses, the afternoon and evening congregations numbering little more than 10 per cent. of the whole. The figures for the Roman Catholic evening attendance show, however, that the claim sometimes made by Protestants that Roman Catholic churches are closed after noon on Sundays is not based upon facts. Another point worth noting is that the attendance of children at services represents a little over 10 per cent. of the total Protestant attendance, and the Roman Catholic children's attendance represents 14.5 per cent. of the total.

There has been some discussion as to the relative efficiency of the large and small Protestant church. A few figures will show the relative attendance at small, medium, and large churches in the leading religious bodies. The Episcopal churches with memberships below 300 each are attended by 76.3 per cent. of their membership. Those with memberships ranging from 300 to 600 average 79.7 per cent. in attendance. The larger Episcopal churches, with memberships exceeding 600, have an attendance percentage of 76.4. The large Presbyterian churches do not make so good a showing compared with the smaller ones; those with memberships exceeding 600 having an attendance percentage of about 80.2, while the small churches, with memberships lower than 300, average 93.6 per cent. The churches with between 300 and 600 membership rank first in point of attendance, with 96.2 per cent.

Methodist churches nearly all exceed their membership by their attendance figures, but the smaller churches (less than 300 members) have 137 percentage of attendance, while the larger (300 to 600 members) have 114.7 per cent. There are so few churches of this body with more than 600 members that a computation of their attendance percentage would not be instructive. Reformed churches are almost equally divided between the three classes in size. The smallest has the best attendance, the percentage being 106.3. The middle class has 99.2, while the largest has the lowest percentage, 82.7. Baptist churches of the medium class in membership averaged higher in attendance than the smaller or larger churches. The percentage for those in the smaller class is 92.6, that for the middle class 97, while the larger churches have only 70.6 per cent. The small Lutheran churches rank much higher in point of attendance than the larger ones. Churches with less than 300 members have 89.8 percentage of attendance, those from 300 to 600 members 75.6 percentage, and those above 600 members but 50 per cent.

The Church Economist comments editorially:

"The results have a value which we will not discuss, further than to point out that they show by no means a discouraging situation. The fact that a fourth of the entire Protestant population of New York is in the habit of attending church service regularly is most impressive.

"No other summons calls so large a proportion of New York's inhabitants together for any stated purpose. We doubt even if the numberless branches of business occupation yield so large a roll of wage-earners. It exceeds the total registration of male adults for the requirements of citizenship; it vastly surpasses the daily totals of attendance on secular amusements, and, in short, it is a new proof that religion is now, as in the days of Lord Bacon, 'the chief bond of human society.'

"One suggestive feature we may allude to is the practical equality of the morning and evening attendance among the Protestant and miscellaneous services. We have heard so much of the neglect of the second service that this exhibit will come as a surprise to most persons.

"It should not be forgotten that, in the Protestant churches, there is a large Sunday attendance at supplementary services, such as brotherhood and Christian Endeavor meetings, after-meetings, and the like. And in connection with the Sunday-school service, many adults attend statedly as teachers, officers, and members."

WORK OF THE FRENCH DOMINICAN FATHERS IN AFRICA.

THE conversion of individuals to the Christian faith is no longer the immediate aim of the Dominican missionaries in the French African possessions. Their "struggle and toil and sacrifice is to make the native and Mohammedan peoples love Christianity and Christians—and France. Then, in another generation, they will be ready to receive the Gospel message." This is the plan which the "White Fathers" are following out in their labors in French Africa, according to a writer, E. Marin, in *Le Correspondant* (Paris). He says:

"It is principally by their works of benevolence and education that the White Fathers, so loyally aided by the White Sisters, are making the millions of Africans love the Christian religion and the French republic. If, at the same time, they have the great joy of winning for God certain individual souls, this result is in reality less important in the evangelization of the country than the uplifting influence exerted upon the great mass of the population. To seek above all to lessen as much as possible, and finally do away with entirely, the prejudices and feelings which keep apart the Mussulman and Christian civilizations, to gain the confidence and sympathy of the native peoples by works of love and charity, and thus prepare the land and its precious souls to receive the Gospel message—this is the program laid out for the missionaries by the illustrious founder of their order, Cardinal Lavigerie, and followed by them in all our [French] possessions in Africa."

Father Hacquard, one of the most devoted of these missionaries, who made five long journeys into the heart of the black country, and who died on the field of his labors at the headwaters of the Niger in 1901, expressed to M. Marin his views on the evangelization of French Africa, and his experiences confirmed the ideas of the review writer. Father Hacquard believed that education, especially in the general facts of physics and applied science, is the imperative need of all Africa and "absolutely necessary as an *avant courier* of Christianity." M. Marin reports him as saying:

"The young people, and the children especially, should be given a large measure of instruction, not only at school, but constantly, in every-day conversation, with special emphasis on the order of natural events, and explanations of common physical phenomena. This in good time will have a mighty influence in the propagation of the true faith and in destroying superstitions, prejudices, childish fears. For it is the blackness of their ignorance rather than that of their skin which has made the negro the victim of sorcery, superstition, and fetichism, and of the 'doctors' who use these

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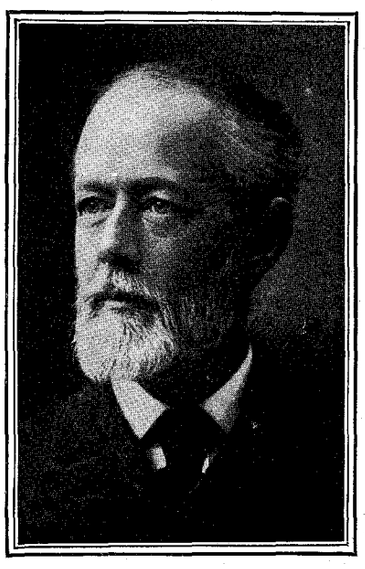
terrors to exploit their poor bodies. The negroes who have been freed by education from these chains have already shown themselves men much superior to the great mass."

The magnitude of the educational and benevolent work done by the white Fathers in French Africa, we are told, may be estimated from some of the data of one mission in the north, near to the Moroccan frontier. This mission has 19 schools under its supervision, with 1,032 pupils, and 22 charitable institutions—chiefly hospitals—in which more than 200,000 sick are cared for.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE IN THE SCIENTIFIC ATMOSPHERE.

IT is not impossible that the Methodist pastor in West Medford, Mass., who formulated heresy charges recently against Prof. Borden P. Bowne, of Boston, would have felt disposed to include Prof. William North Rice, of Wesleyan University, in the impeachment, had he seen in season the book which Professor Rice has recently published, called "Christian Faith in an Age of Science." This work is an attempt to set forth the present status of Christian doctrine and belief as affected by the general scientific atmosphere of our own day. The author, from the standpoint of a student of science, observes the manner in which modern science is showing us the unity of the universe, and then indicates how these conclusions have affected theology, arriving at the conclusion that the great verities of Christianity remain. His attitude of mind and the nature of some of his conclusions may be inferred from passages like the following upon the proposed reconciliation between Genesis and geology:



WILLIAM NORTH RICE, PH.D., LL.D.
Professor of Geology in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

"The conclusion which seems forced upon us is that no reconciliation between the geological record and that of Genesis is possible. The order of events in Genesis is one which would naturally suggest itself to an unscientific but somewhat philosophical imagination. . . . Let us fairly recognize that inspiration does not mean omniscience, and that errors in detail on the part of the biblical writers, especially on subjects outside the sphere of morals and religion, do not invalidate the claims of Christianity as a revelation. We shall then be freed from any anxiety as to the reconciliation between the opening chapters of Genesis and modern science. In a spirit of purely literary and historical criticism we can then consider what the original writer of the two narratives in Genesis and what the compiler who put them into the Pentateuch probably believed and probably intended to teach—whether the first narrative was intended to be history or poetry; whether the days were intended to have any chronological signification or not; whether the order of events was intended to be an order of time, or only an order of thought; whether the second narrative was conscious allegory, or myth, erroneously believed by the writer or the compiler to be history."

The whole question of the historicity of Genesis is disposed of by Professor Rice in these words:

"It is evident, in general, that we have in the Book of Genesis nothing that approaches the character of reliable history till about the time of Abraham. The comparison of the teaching of science with the record of Genesis leads us to the conclusion that the date and record of creation of the earth and of man and the early history of any human race are not matter of divine revelation, but matter for scientific investigation. An agreement between the results of scientific investigation and the Hebrew tradition is neither to be sought nor expected."

Professor Rice accepts the evolutionary hypothesis, and while admitting that the origin of life is a matter that we as yet know nothing about, concludes nevertheless that "when we trace a continuous evolution from the nebula to the dawn of life, and, again, a continuous evolution from the dawn of life to the varied fauna and flora of to-day, crowned with glory in the appearance of man himself, we can hardly fail to accept the suggestion that the transition from the lifeless to the living was itself a process of evolution." The author thinks evolution "an implacable foe of that sort of theistic philosophy that . . . recognizes the presence and agency of God only in unusual and startling events," a God "who is seen only in the supposed gaps in the continuity of nature." The application of the evolutionary philosophy to a doctrine of prayer leads the author to views of this kind:

"We can not believe to-day that if God has purposed up to a certain moment to do a particular thing He will change His mind and decide to do something else in obedience to the dictation of our prayers. Such a notion would imply either that God's wisdom was so imperfect that our prayers could convince Him of the desirability of a change of plan, or that His purpose was so weak that He could yield to our simple importunity. The man who believes that God will change His plan in obedience to prayer, and still dares to pray, must be possessed of sublime hardihood. If I could fancy that God was willing to abdicate the throne of the universe in my behalf, I would not accept the tremendous responsibility."

In accordance with this general theory, the author disbelieves that the sun stood still, or the earth either, at the command of Joshua, and hints that as the account was taken from the lost "Book of Jasher," which was probably a poem, the account was a mere poetical allegory. In the same way the author says that "there is surely no sufficient ground for believing that the prophet (Jonah) was swallowed by a sea-monster, kept alive for three days in the alimentary canal of that creature, and subsequently discharged alive upon the shore." While he thinks that some miracles can be confidently accepted, such as the miracle of the resurrection of Jesus, "a critical examination of others seems to require their rejection as unhistorical. In regard to a large number, the wisest attitude may probably be a suspension of judgment." Admitting the many changes of belief that have been required by the emergence of the scientific spirit, Professor Rice says that "these changes involve the abandonment of no essential doctrine of Christianity."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society's list of versions now includes 370 distinct forms of speech.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church in this country will not at present change its name to "Catholic" or to any other name, judging from the results of a vote taken by *The Living Church* (Milwaukee). The vote which favored a change at once was: Bishops, 22; clergy, 940; laity, 64,883. The vote against any change was: Bishops, 21; clergy, 384; laity, 92,655. The vote which favored an ultimate change, but did not desire it at this time, was 12 bishops, 596 clergy, and 92,342 laymen.

THE Union Theological Seminary, New York, announces an important course of sermons, to be given in the Adams Chapel on Sunday afternoons during January, February, and March. The general subject is "The Church in the World of To-day," and the speakers include Prof. W. N. Clarke, of Colgate University, Prof. Borden P. Bowne, of Boston University, Prof. E. C. Moore, of Harvard University, and Bishop Potter, of New York.

BENJAMIN FAY MILLS, who made a national reputation as an evangelist a dozen years ago and subsequently became the pastor of a Unitarian Church in Oakland, Cal., has launched a new religious crusade, with social and economic bearings, in San Diego and Los Angeles. His gospel, he says, is "a restatement of the fundamental truth that unselfishness is the solution of every individual and social problem"; it is "Christian in the true sense, and teaches that the life we believe Jesus to have lived is the life men ought to live, and it recognizes the same Gospel at the heart of every great religion."

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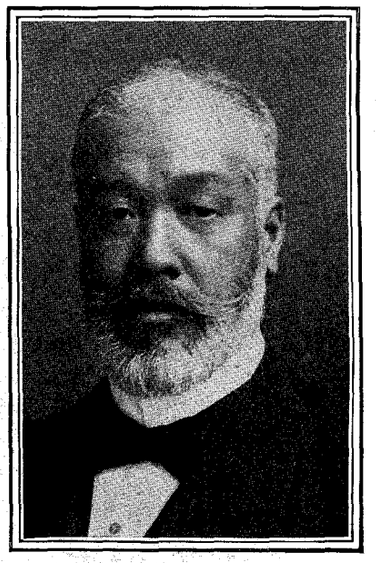
FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CRISIS AND THE DUAL ALLIANCE.

WHETHER the war-cloud in the Far East burst to-morrow, or whether, in Macbeth's phrase, it "creeps in this petty pace from day to day to the last syllable of recorded time," the effect upon the Dual Alliance must be equally disintegrating. In this sense reason many well-informed newspapers in Europe, from the Conservative *Standard* in London to the Socialist *Avanti* in Rome. Responsible French organs do not, it is true, thus argue. The *Temps* (Paris), the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and the *Figaro* (Paris) never burned more incense at the shrine of Holy Russia than they are now burning. The last-named paper is impelled to warn the French that Germany is making suspicious advances to the Czar. But there remains the cruel fact, as the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) calls it, that France can do nothing for Russia in the event of hostilities between Tokyo and St. Petersburg. The London *Standard* states the case more bluntly still. "The chance that the Czar may invite the assistance of France is remote," it declares, "for he is aware that the value of such support would be neutralized by the automatic operation of counter-engagements contracted on the other side." The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* is prompted to ask what use the Dual Alliance has for either party to it, especially when the extension of the scope of the compact to the Far East was announced to the world with so many flourishes not many months ago. In its fidelity to the Dual Alliance the *Figaro* is moved to say:

"When France, in an admirable spirit of conciliation, is prompted to group around her the sympathies of European nations, she manifests a state of mind that is precisely that of the Czar. From the visits to Paris of the King of England and the King of Italy the impression results that an era of calm and felicity is about to open. The exchange of courtesies between French and English parliamentary committees, the coming visit to Paris of Italian commercial notabilities, indicate on both sides a final burial of former rancors.

"This is the work of the Franco-Russian Alliance. To have realized this beautiful dream of universal peace will constitute the glory of the Czar of Russia, and will win for him from posterity the title of the peacemaker. It is by leaning upon France that he has fulfilled his mission so well. It is because she is strong in this alliance that France has been enabled to regain, in the eyes of astonished Europe, that rank of initiator and of arbitrator accorded her in the heroic times.



BARON HAYASHI,
Japanese Minister in London, noted for his "peace" interviews.

"The jurisdiction of the tribunal of The Hague, already in operation and in action, attests the desire of each nation to follow in the path traced by the Czar.

"The Franco-Russian Alliance has, therefore, produced excellent results, essentially peaceful results, abroad. It has cooled the ardor of the German Emperor by rearing the insurmountable barrier of a well-cemented union, and it has given the Triple Alliance a blow that disintegrates it.

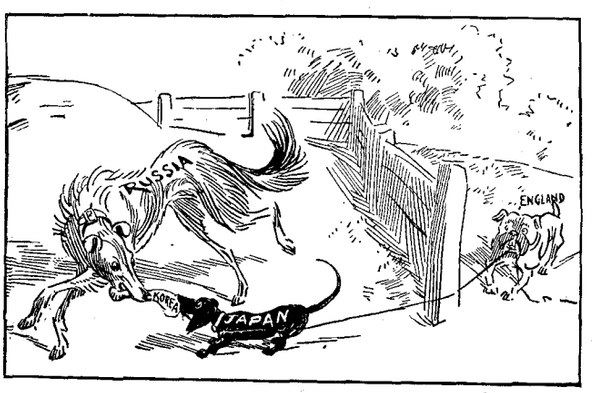
"The Franco-Russian Alliance has had, apart from the defensive clause in the event of war, a not less happy influence upon the relations of the two great friendly nations. Russia has found in France great financial support. Her various bond issues have always been eagerly subscribed for. Special enterprises for the exploitation of mines have been launched on the Paris market. They have met with a cordial reception. . . . . .

"France must struggle in Russia against the invading influences of commercial Germany. Germany has a decided advantage over France. Not only do a great many Germans speak Russian, but, from the fact of the commercial treaty of Berlin, Germany has been made the privileged nation as regards duties on goods entering Russia. Moreover, the proximity of these two productive centers diminishes freight charges. It is not to be wondered at that Germany can seriously compete with France commercially. It must not be forgotten that Germany possesses in a high degree the commercial virtue of not being easily rebuffed. A Russian has said on this subject: 'When you turn a German who wants to do business out of the door, he comes in through the window.' . . . .

"It behooves France to avoid everything that might disturb her friendly relations with Russia. In France the Socialist element alone would be capable, by its blatance in the press and on the platform, of influencing the confidence of the Russian Czar's sentiments, assuming that His Majesty did not know that the Socialist faction is without solid bases in France."

The disparaging reference to the Socialist faction, an element of increasing importance in the anticlerical combination now uppermost at Paris, is understood by the London *Times* to reflect the

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.
"Back, brutal Cossack, I am hungrier than thou!"
—*Fischietto* (Turin).



SECRET OF JAPAN'S COURAGE.
The little one holds his own—but there is a secret reason for that.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

HUMOROUS SIDE OF THE CRISIS.

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sentiments of the bellicose clique surrounding the Czar. Anti-French invectives became so virulent in some Russian newspapers as to prompt a reminder from the Government that it wields such a weapon as censorship of the press. The last explosion of the sort was in the St. Petersburg *Sviet*. It is through the medium

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BARON MOTO AMI YAMAGUCHI,

Commander of the Japanese forces in China, and his staff, at the headquarters in Peking.

of this organ, as is well known, that the more belligerent of the bureaucrats communicate themselves to their pet public. "It is beyond doubt that the ministry ruling France is opposed to Russia," the *Sviet* was pleased to observe. "If the acts of the French cabinet be carefully scrutinized, the conviction is unavoidable that it is doing its best to shake the pillars of the Franco-Russian Alliance." The censor has ordered the St. Petersburg paper to leave such things unthought henceforth. But the train of reflection is pursued by the Socialist *Petite République* (Paris), the anticlerical *Action* (Paris), and the anticlerical *Lanterne* (Paris). These papers consider the clerical press of France the bulwark of the alliance with Russia. The theory of the clericals, we are told, is that by making the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine an issue they can reach the weak place in the anticlerical armor. The clerical *Gaulois* (Paris) has been printing the friendliest generalities regarding Russia.

The prolongation of the Russo-Japanese crisis has placed the Dual Alliance in a curious position, thinks the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which asserts with positiveness that in all the negotiations "there has been a complete understanding between France and Great Britain," and that France "does not wish to be involved in a war between Russia and Japan." This fact affords the Vienna daily its basis for expecting peace. Admiral Alexeieff, Russia's viceroy in the Far East, has allowed his personal organ, the *Novy Krai* (Port Arthur)—quoted in the London *Standard*—to assert that France is cooperating with Great Britain in the interest of peace. These circumstances, and others, lead the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) to infer more confidently than ever that the trend of mutual interests tends constantly to draw Russia and France apart. "The Dual Alliance weakens day by day." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* asserts that the issue of peace or war has been taken out of the hands of the Dual Alliance and practically left with Great Britain. Russia, it thinks, has receded from her former uncompromising position, for reasons as yet unknown.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REAL MAKERS OF VATICAN POLICY.

GREAT changes in Vatican policy have been heralded as imminent by some liberal and anticlerical papers in the Old World. The appearance of a new sovereign pontiff would, it was said with confidence, result in a departure from some of the methods which had commended themselves in the previous reign. But all these impressions are based upon a misunderstanding of the situation, declares M. Angelo Treves in the *Humanité Nouvelle* (Paris). He asserts that a pope has practically no influence over Vatican policy, because the real power is in the hands of an oligarchy of ecclesiastical dignitaries who will permit the adoption of no important measures without their approval. We quote:

"That the personality of the pontiff has any influence whatever upon the direction given to Vatican policy may be a current theory in Paris or St. Petersburg, but certainly not in Rome, where live the cardinals, the Secretary of State, the heads of the religious orders and congregations, the great dignitaries of the Vatican, where each has his relatives, friends, and acquaintances, so that what from afar appears mysterious and obscure seems near at hand to be quite simple and clear.

"It is not the Pope who rules the church. Neither is it, as so many think, the other Pope who looms before the one in the Vatican, the black Pope, the general of the Jesuits. The church is to-day ruled by a combination of persons and interests stronger than the pontiff. This combination imposes itself upon him, and allots to its creatures the best posts in the higher administration, giving to pontifical acts what direction it pleases, tracing the line to be taken by the mystical bark of Peter. When the Pope happens to be a man of weak character, lending himself readily to control, or rather timid in his actions and irresolute in his mind, the dominant oligarchy takes no pains to conceal its power and its clutch. Partly by terror, partly by persuasion, it reduces the pontiff to a docile instrument in its own hands, without leaving him even the illusion of command. Such was the case with Pope Mastai-Ferretti, Pius IX., who, in the beginning of his reign, had some tendency to independence. He wished to play the part of a liberal, and, Italian in origin and sentiment, when Italy rose against the foreigner, he shared the common enthusiasm, blessed the patriots, and sent his troops, under the command of General Durando, to the banks of the Po, to unite with the Piedmontese and the Lombards in the war against the Austrians. The action of Pius IX. was so unexpected to those surrounding him, occasioned such a feeling of amazement, of consternation even, that all were overwhelmed. But, the first moment of stupefaction having passed, and regaining their self-possession and a consciousness of their power, the coterie lost no time in violently opposing the Pope's odd policy and in letting him understand that it would be out of the question to tolerate a pontiff who thought for himself, and who wished to break with the traditions of the past. Pius IX. had present in his memory the shade of the Pope Ganganelli, who, for having wished to outmaneuver the tactics of the Jesuits and the Vatican factions, saw his audacities dissipated by a subtle poison. Hence, shortly after his revolutionary proclamations, he made an honorable amendment for his reforming and liberalizing impulses, recalled his troops, and by the famous allocution of April, 1848, returned to the straight path, abandoning forever all personal policy. Forever, be it said, for during his long pontificate, which lasted thirty years longer, he had not an iota of independence, not a shade of revolt. He surrendered himself wholly into the hands of the oligarchy, which imposed upon him, in turn, Cardinal de Merode and Cardinal Antonelli, who, in the name of Pius IX., practically ruled the church.

"Vatican feeling had to adjust itself in a wholly different manner to Joachim Pecci. With his great pride and his boundless ambition he would have been unable to tolerate appearing in the world's eyes as the humbler doer of the will of others. But just because he was so particularly attached to appearances, the able men about him left him only the appearances of power. Instead of getting on the warpath, as they had done under the preceding pontiff, they endeavored with great care to disappear behind the person of Leo XIII., to conceal themselves and dissemble their work. The authorized representatives of the coalition, the astute and tenacious Sicilian, Cardinal Rampolla, assumed the attitude of humblest respect, of abject veneration before him whom he prepared to control. With that dexterity which belongs to the

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Roman tradition, he presented as emanating from his master the ideas that he had carefully put into his head. Leo XIII. could really believe himself to be the arbiter of his own actions. The dexterity of the men about him consisted in preparing matters in such a way, adjusting the light from such an angle, adapting them to such an end, that the Pope could only act accordingly. The final decision was really personal in the pontiff, but everything had been arranged in such a way that his decision was the only one possible.

"And since this formidable coalition is enduring, and stronger than all the popes, since it imposes upon them all and directs them all, it follows that the personality of the pontiff counts for very little, for even less, perhaps, than the personality of a monarch in a constitutional monarchy like England or Italy. The coalition is always inspired by the same traditions, and it has recourse to the same systems. It is as immovable in its ideas and in its suggestions as is the dogma that inspires them. These things are very well known in Rome."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FEAR OF FRANCE.

EITHER France feels immensely flattered by the dread she inspired in the mind of President Roosevelt when isthmian plots were thickening, or the newspapers of Paris do not understand their country. They have all become very much interested in Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, whose recent speech shows, according to the Paris *Temps*, that President Roosevelt was afraid France would seize and hold the isthmus of Panama unless measures were promptly taken to forestall the proceeding. "Mr. Loomis went to New York for the special purpose of making sensational revelations," says the official organ of the French Foreign Office. It continues as follows:

"It is a curious chapter in diplomatic history that has been unfolded to our gaze, and the impression it produces is all the livelier because one is scarcely accustomed to see under-secretaries of state making themselves chroniclers of contemporary events and freely revealing cabinet secrets at dessert. The method is novel. But there is nothing in it to perturb the American public mind, which is not superstitious regarding precedent. And it seems clear that the authors of this official indiscretion carefully calculated beforehand its extent and its consequences."

Mr. Loomis has inspired something akin to amazement in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), an antiministerial organ. It conjectures that the Assistant Secretary of State "entered the domain of hypothesis in defining what would be the attitude of France in this circumstance." It attributes "very conjectural politics" to Mr. Loomis, and it sees "no need to pause before the hypothesis involved." It pauses before another aspect of Mr Loomis's theme, however, and declares:

"Even in Washington they are noting that European Powers are not disposed, out of consideration for the Pan-American hegemony to which the United States pretends, to allow their interests to be compromised by any American state. Great Britain, Germany, and Italy have shown as much, moreover, in the matter of Venezuela's affairs. France would not hesitate to do as much upon occasion, and it is not a bad thing that this should be understood in the two Americas.

"According to Mr. Loomis, what has happened in Panama at the expense of Colombia, ought to serve as a lesson to the other Latin republics of the New World. They ought to understand. . . . Mr. Loomis admits that all these Latin republics are not to be placed on the same level, and that some of them are governed by honest and intelligent men. But the Assistant Secretary of State lacked moderation, perhaps, in saying further that the United States had respected the sovereignty of all the governments 'when it was possible to do so.' This reservation, in truth, makes such respect depend upon considerations of opportunism that may lead very far a strong government that finds itself in negotiation with a weak government. In any event, Mr. Loomis's speech, taken together with Panama events, should, fully as much as the latter, serve as a warning to the Latin nations of America. . . .

"Unfortunately, previous warnings have gone for nothing. If exception be made of such nations as Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, most of the Latin-American republics seem to make it their business to alienate in turn both the European Powers and the United States of North America. In this way they create for themselves the impossibility of obtaining adequate support in any direction."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ANGERS THE ENGLISH.

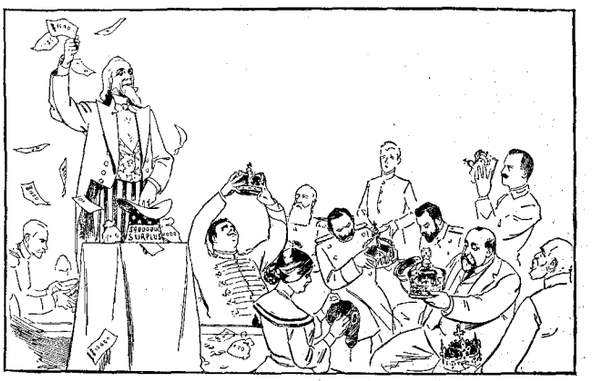
ENGLAND'S joy in the restoration of a certain imperial voice has been equaled only by her amazed indignation at the statements emanating from that voice. The aggravation results from a military celebration in Germany, during which, according to the press despatches, the Emperor "drank with all the commanding officers" and afterward "talked in a loud voice." His Majesty toasted the German Legion "in remembrance of its incomparable deeds, which, in conjunction with Blücher and the Prussians at Waterloo, saved the British army from destruction." This toast was received in England with an outburst of indignation so unanimous and hearty as to inspire in the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) the reflection that "if we could still cherish any illusions regarding the sentiments dominating Great Britain where Germany is concerned, those illusions could not survive perusal of the comments of British organs." "We must remember," adds the Paris *Temps*, "that the English have a particularly sensitive epidermis for all that concerns Waterloo. It was their greatest terrestrial victory."

The incident has led to a characterisic exchange of views between the newspapers of England and those of Germany. "A gratuitous affront," declares the London *Globe*. "The London

AMERICAN BAR.

Uncle Sam's hunger must be appeased.

—*Fischietto* (Turin.)



HAPPY UNCLE SAM.

UNCLE SAM (to European Powers): "See what I get out of my hat—can you do as well with your crowns?"

—*De Amsterdammer Veekblad voor Nederland.*

UNCLE SAM IN TWO ASPECTS.

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papers manifest a total absence of the slightest desire to thaw the frigidity between Great Britain and Germany," concludes the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*. "A wilful and impudent perversion of history that will not be allowed by Englishmen to pass without vigorous protest," says *The St. James's Gazette* (London). Yet the scholarly accuracy of Emperor William in saying what he did is vouched for by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. "It can only be matter of regret that His Majesty has chosen words that grate on English ears," thinks the London *Times*, to which the *Kölnische Zeitung* replies: "It would be a mistake to attach any importance to such comment." "William II. seems to be aspiring to rise above historical accuracy," remarks the London *Standard*. "How singular those displays of British irritability become!" exclaims the *Vossische Zeitung*. "The English army had never been beaten at Waterloo," maintains *The Daily News* (London), "and, therefore, could not have been rescued." "These English," observes the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger*, "do not seem to know their own history."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POSSIBILITY OF A CATACLYSM IN RUSSIA.

POLITICAL conditions in the Czar's empire are shaping themselves in so many gloomy phases that the possibility of a cataclysm is seriously discussed in western Europe. *The Spectator* (London) says it can see "no chance of revolution in Russia," but the *Nation* (Berlin), a well-informed and accurate weekly with the best sources of information, has been making surprising revelations that seem to point to an upheaval of some kind within no distant time. The Czar himself is represented as having become an object of contempt, not only to many of the men about him, but to millions of his subjects. It is said to be an open secret that a powerful military clique agitated the deposition of Nicholas II. on account of what is described as his "imbecility." The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), as well informed as it is cautious in speaking of Russian affairs, hints at "perils to come," while the London *Times* learns that the Russian nobility are seriously alarmed by "the dangerous fermentation existing both among the peasantry and the working classes in the cities." The Socialist organs, notably the *Arbeiter Zeitung* (Vienna) and the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), are predicting "the downfall of Czardom," and while allowance has to be made for their special point of view, their evidence is deemed good by the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). This organ thinks the St. Petersburg Government is making a dangerous mistake in expelling newspaper correspondents so frequently, and in closing all unofficial sources of information regarding the internal condition of the empire. But to return to what the Berlin *Nation* says:

"Russia's internal affairs are intensifying in such a fashion that no one with any knowledge of the country can entertain further doubt of the approach of an acute crisis. Economic, social, and political forces are acting in unison to the same end. The most astonishing feature of the situation, at first glance, is the spread of labor agitation. This phenomenon, however, if more closely studied, is seen to have as its basis certain characteristics peculiar to the Russian masses. Any one unacquainted with the character of the Russian people might be surprised that in a land where the industrial proletariat was formless only a decade ago, demonstrations of the nature and magnitude of those recently witnessed at Kieff, Batum, Baku, and elsewhere, could be possible. But Russian soil has always been noted for an epidemic contagion of the most oddly assorted movements. But these ideas have for centuries past been religious rather than political. . . . . .

"Any one gaining knowledge of Russian sectaries at first hand must be struck by the uncanny quickness—one might say the contagion—with which the wildest religious ideas, seemingly born of brain-sick fancy, spread over vast areas and find millions of believers who adhere to the novel doctrines in secret. Now the very region which has had the most rapid industrial development, the South, appears to be the most promising field for the formation and growth of sects. But the sectaries include not only those subject to the most eccentric vagaries of the religious consciousness, but a large element highly endowed with self-respect and self-control. It may be seen, therefore, how promising is this field for the propagation of political and revolutionary doctrines."

But since the authority of the Czar and of his Government rests upon a religious basis, pursues this authority, the growth of sects is fatal to the principle of autocracy. "Almost without exception, the millions of sectaries in Russia have lost all sense of allegiance to the central authority." The instinct of blind obedience has greatly faded. The situation is aggravated by a growing contempt for Nicholas II., who seems to be slowly but surely losing his prestige as the father of his people. The great military magnates and the nobles, it is also averred, feel a diminishing respect for the Czar, "who is weak-willed, lacking in decision, fantastical in his religious ideas." To quote:

"This contempt for the weak, spineless, irresolute personality of Nicholas II., which is now so very conspicuous throughout the army, is very marked among the upper classes, or, as the Russians say, 'intelligent society.' Nobody now expects anything from the Czar. . . . Whoever has his ear has the man. To-day it is De Plehve and his creatures. To-morrow it may be Prince Uchtomski again. The following day it is as likely as not to be some Buddhist 'professor' or other, if not some magician or Llama. Ever since the famous French adventurer Philip began to play a leading part in court circles at Livadia and captured the mind of the Czar by conjuring up the shade of Alexander III., not only the Czar himself, but his Hessian spouse, hitherto deemed cool and calculating, would seem to be steeped in every possible description of mystical and occult phantasmagoria."

And while confusion reigns at court, confusion worse confounded spreads throughout the empire. One district after another is put under martial law and wholesale arrests are becoming general. "As most of the persons arrested are punished by banishment into distant towns and villages," says the London *Times*, "where they organize revolutionary committees, the movement is spreading with great rapidity, and the demand for revolutionary literature is daily increasing." Not to be outdone in pessimistic particularity, the Socialist *Neue Zeit* adds:

"The most that the Czardom can now accomplish is to stem the rising tide of Russian popular development. But this very development is undermining the foundation of the Czar's authority. The Russian peasantry can win the freedom of citizenship only from a Russia that has been politically freed. For this reason the Russian peasant will be constrained to take a part in the emancipation of Russia, even tho his object be only political freedom. And the aspiration in this direction is ever strengthening in him. New conditions of life are creating new needs for the peasant at the very time when his former advantages are diminishing. The popular disturbances of the past year are but the prologue of a prologue. Next comes the great drama whose enactment is preparing upon the stage of Russian history. And this drama is that of the downfall of Czardom."

But the Cassandras of European journalism enjoy no monopoly of the oracles. "The Russian bureaucracy have in them the strength which was lacking to the French Government in 1789," notes the London *Spectator*, which, as has been mentioned already, thinks no cataclysm possible. "The bureaucracy will probably succeed," it thinks, "the weight of the forces at their disposal being absolutely overwhelming." And in *The Monthly Review* (London) George Calderon writes: "It is unjust to picture the Czar as a benighted Oriental potentate, scion of a house of tyrants, waking at last from Asiatic sloth, as he listens to his German Scheherazade telling him what is being done in the Western world. The Romanoffs have seen and rejected our civilization since Romanoffs were. They have borrowed our mechanical arts, but never our social order. . . . English opinion of Russia is educated chiefly by exiled revolutionaries, yet it may be surmised that many Russians approve of the system under which they live."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A HOME WITHOUT DRUDGERY.

THE HOME, ITS WORTH AND ITS INFLUENCE. By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Cloth, 347 pp. Price, $1.50 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN (or Stetson, as many know her) is always interesting, always stimulating. She sometimes overstates and more often omits balancing clauses and considerations; but throw away one-half of her contention and there is usually enough left to startle the reader into a new train of thought.

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.

In this book Mrs. Gilman is at her best. With brilliancy and force she attacks the home as it is, in order to save the home as she conceives that it should be. She does not believe that the wife and mother should be a cook, because this is to spoil a good wife to make a poor cook. Nor should she hire a cook on the ordinary plan, because this usually means the introduction of an ignorant stranger into the home, to spoil privacy and to do poor work. Her plan is the not untried one of cooperative cooking. If the 200 families that live in most city blocks were to cooperate, they could hire thirty trained cooks, who in central dining-halls could cook for the 1,000 people better than the 200 cooks who to-day spoil the domestic broth, and at an expense of only one and one-half dollars per week per family. We will believe it when we see it done!

So with dusting and most household processes. It should be done, Mrs. Gilman thinks, by professional work, as offices are cleaned to-day. This would be cheaper than hiring servants, and yet would relieve the home of the odors and grease of kitchen and dining-room, give true privacy to the home, and, above all, free the wife to be true wife and true mother, not cook and household drudge. All of which, Mrs. Gilman believes, would go far to save the home. Perhaps so, but those who have tried boarding-houses and hotel apartments will have some doubts.

As for children, they are to be reared by trained nurses in proper cooperative nurseries, but under the care of the mother-love. The ordinary home has no provision for children, and most mothers no training in child-culture. Science to-day has almost revolutionized all life, except the belated arts of domestic cooking, housewifery, and, most of all, child-nature. We raise our children—to our shame—by instincts and precepts coming down from the Dark Ages. Mrs. Gilman asks that we give our children the best that science can give, together with mother-love. Doing this, for certain hours of the day, the mother can go out to quicken her life by contact with the world, earning as artist, artizan, or in profession, income for the family, even as her husband does, and then be able to return to her home with her husband and children, and find rest and peace and privacy, with equal sympathetic love. Husbands will be released from the strain to maintain a fashionable doll-wife, and will find in their wives true comrades; while wives will be infinitely happier, there will be more money, less expense, more privacy and peace.

A HIGH VIEW OF EDUCATION.

THE RELIGION OF AN EDUCATED MAN. By Francis Greenwood Peabody. Cloth, 89 pp. Price, $1 net. The Macmillan Company.

"THE religious life unfolds as the natural flower of the process of education, and the process of education reaches its fragrance and richness as it blooms into the scholar's religious life."

This sentiment nearly comprehends the synthesis of education and religion which Dr. Peabody constructs. Religion itself from one aspect is education, and education only results in its proper end when it becomes religion. For education is not merely the drawing forth of the truths that lie in the mind, still less is it merely the implanting of knowledge in the mind; rather "it is the building up of the scholar's mind" itself, "the birth of the intellectual life." Its end "is not information, but inspiration; not facts, rules, tables, but insight, initiative, grasp, character, power." This also is precisely the end and purpose of religion. It is to "draw out from the mingled motives and conflicting desires of the undeveloped life a conscious consecration, which shall issue into a new sense of capacity, resistance, initiative, and power."

Since this is so, Jesus has a message to teach the scholar. The same childlike spirit which he commends as the condition of entrance into the Kingdom of God is the only true attitude of the scholar. In the presence of truth the merely learned man, the pedant, the scholastic, remains content in his own attainments. The true scholar humbly places himself in an open and receptive attitude toward all truth. While Jesus showed himself a skilled dialectician in his conversations with the most skilful disputants of his time, and was recognized as a teacher who had the right to expound truth, even to educated men, his common attitude was that of the confident scholar who sets forth truth without argument, and by the authority of his own inward conviction. In the last analysis it is seen that his intellectual deliverances and his moral teaching are the same thing. They are merely fundamental truth. They are the expression of the great verities with which scholarship must begin, and toward which all learning tends.

The illustration of the attitude of the scholar Nicodemus toward Jesus is one of those eloquently spiritual interpretations that will be likely to live, and to be incorporated in the sermons of the future. This and other deep and soulful passages in this book remind one of the best work of Phillips Brooks, and have the charm and clearness of Henry Drummond. The young men at Harvard who had the pleasure to listen to these lectures must have been quickened and helped by them, and those who will read them will get a more inspiring view of the religious values of education, and of the normal and reasonable processes of religion.

A STORY OF LABOR STRUGGLES.

THE STORY OF A LABOR AGITATOR. By Joseph R. Buchanan. Cloth, 461 pp. Price, $1.25 net. The Outlook Company.

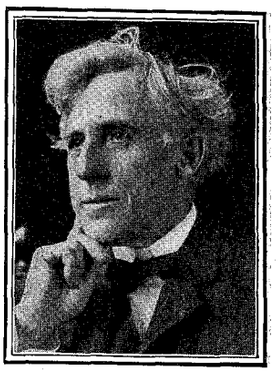
THIS book is warm with human interest. Besides being the autobiography of an interesting man, it is an important contribution to the history of labor. No one is better qualified than Mr. Buchanan to interpret to the world at large the hopes and intentions underlying the labor movement; for as agitator and organizer he has been a force in placing it where it stands to-day. In the critical years between 1880 and 1890 he was particularly active. These pages recall his struggles, sacrifices, defeats and victories with simple, frank directness.

The opening chapters describe several important strikes in which the author participated, and the trials he experienced in editing a labor journal in the city of Denver.

After several years' experience as composer and as a labor man, in conjunction with one S. H. Laverty, he started a weekly newspaper called *The Labor Enquirer*, on a cash capital ridiculously small. The working men supported the paper meagerly. For four and a half years its history was one of ups and downs, mostly downs. Any one but an enthusiast would have abandoned it long before its owner did. The incidents related in this connection would be wholly amusing apart from the pathos of the situation. The story of Charlie Machette, who sold his old watch and gave the proceeds to the starving editor, is a good one.

Reading his story one does not wonder that at times the author grew pessimistic. The wonder is that he persisted in his fight for the working man, who failed to appreciate the efforts made for him. "The apathy of the working men," writes Mr. Buchanan, "made me sick at heart; the indifference of the middle class discouraged me, and the cruel selfishness of the rich angered me."

The account of two Union Pacific strikes which Mr. Buchanan generaled and which resulted in complete victories for the strikers is given in detail. It was due largely to him, also, that the men won in the "Gould strike" in Missouri, Kansas, and Texas. After these three victories resulting under his direction, Mr. Buchanan was hailed as the mascot of railway strikes. As a penalty for his success he became the target of many fierce attacks in the press.



JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN.

By all odds the Denver and Rio Grande Railway strike was the fiercest and most dangerous in which Mr. Buchanan ever engaged. A long chapter is devoted to the story, detailing how dynamite was used on several occasions, how a band of women threw a pair of "scabs" into a ditch, and how matters almost culminated in a lynching-bee, with the author as its central figure. All the misdemeanors of the strikers were charged up to him, and for a time his office was guarded by a dozen men armed with repeating-rifles. In the end the Rio Grande strike failed. This result confirmed Mr. Buchanan in the belief that labor needs more than a just cause to win, especially in a contest with corporations: it needs the power to compel.

It was at San Francisco in 1886 that Mr. Buchanan, carried away by a frenzy of enthusiasm, in the course of an inflammatory speech, uttered the phrase, "On to Washington!" which became the rallying cry of

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Coxey's army. This speech—the most radical utterance he ever made in public—came dangerously near to being revolutionary. The author himself sits in judgment upon it.

May, 1886, is memorable as the date of the first effort for an eight-hour work day in the United States. The most terrible affair of all the labor disturbances that grew out of it was the tragedy of the Chicago Haymarket, when seven policemen were killed by a bomb. Mr. Buchanan was active in a futile attempt to obtain executive clemency for the seven men sentenced to be hanged for the bomb-throwing. He narrates the story at length.

In the closing chapters of the book the scene is Chicago, where the author, in 1887, established another *Labor Enquirer*, with a cash capital of two dollars and forty cents. It did well at first, but the boom died out. Seated in his sanctum the editor reflected: "And this is the end of it all. After eight years of hard work and sacrificing, of battles fought, of victories and defeats, with tens of thousands of toilers in the land reaping the rewards of those years of striving, I sit alone, surrounded by the wreckage of my last redoubt, broken, ruined, deserted. . . . I bow my head beneath the tyranny of bigotry, intolerance, and jealousy. But, cruel as they are, these have not crushed me. Against these I could fight to my last breath; but ingratitude, neglect, these have been my undoing."

A POET'S PROSE EXHALATIONS.

THE KINSHIP OF NATURE. By Bliss Carman. Cloth, 298 pp. Price, $1.50. L. C. Page & Co.

MR. CARMAN, in his theme and in his exposition of it, in the subjects selected here, is pleasantly discursive, occasionally amiably dogmatic, and throughout of the meditative dreaminess of the poet rather than of the purposeful exposition of the essayist. But his reflections in the main, charming and sympathetic, are enriched by not a few graceful poetic illustrations.

BLISS CARMAN.

"The Kinship of Nature" is as much concerned with the habits and affections of men as with the beauties and inspirations of the rest of the physical world. He discusses The Art of Life, The Luxury of Being Poor, The Seed of Success, On Being Strenuous, The Debauchery of Mood, Atmosphere, and the like, as he also expatiates on The Scarlet of the Year, The Vernal Ides, April in Town, Trees, Careless Nature, and such themes. Sometimes in each class he is a little dogmatic, and his pronouncements do not always beget conviction. He has his point of view, and, whether it is another's or not, his talk is interesting. Much of it is also light. He is epigrammatic at times.

Here are one or two examples showing the style of his thought, some of it rather loose: "Art is expression. Set me a task in which I can put something of myself, and it is a task no longer: it is a joy; it is art." "Now, certainly, the love of truth and the love of goodness are great virtues: yet they are no greater, I take it, than the love of beauty." "One measure for man is his capacity for enduring solitude." "It is only the artist in life who can afford to be an idler, and you may take it as sober earnest that he is no debauchee of inactivity." "One thinks of prose as the simplest, most natural means of expression, and of poetry as labored in comparison. I fancy, however, that if we could interrogate those who have been masters of both arts, we should find the reverse to be true. 'Prose is toil,' they would say, 'while poetry is play.'"

Mr. Carman plays in poetry better than he toils in prose, but these essays, all of them very brief, have much of interest in their optimistic discursiveness on attractive matter for thought.

A MINIATURE ROMANTIC NOVEL.

THE LITTLE CHEVALIER. By M. E. M. Davis. Cloth, 317 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MRS. DAVIS contributes a modest addition to that somewhat overstocked department of the day's fiction, the historical novel, in "The Little Chevalier." She goes to that "happy hunting-ground" for the American romancer, New Orleans, in the time of the Fifteenth Louis and his modest associate, the Pompadour. Mrs. Davis's receipt for "putting up" this kind of cerebral preserve is correct, if somewhat conventional. Romantic love, capricious beauty, villainy, war, and a truly terrible motif of revenge, since the Vicomte Henri Louis Nadau de Valdeterre has come to Louisiana, after his mother's death, to avenge that of his father which occurred eighteen years before, at the hands of the Chevalier Valcour de la Roche. The latter had fled to the New World after "pinking" his old friend so disastrously, and the young Valdeterre had sustained life on the hope of flashing his own blade in this hereditary enemy's heart.

As the story-interest is the important thing, not much may be told except this motif. How he meets the Chevalier and secures his revenge, coveted for eighteen years, Mrs. Davis tells. If the woof of her historic tapestry has some well-worn threads in it, old tapestries are the best, after all. Nobody will be carried by the station at which he wishes to get out by this little book's enthralment; but as a pleasant refuge for an hour or two from that weary feeling of "not knowing how to pass the time," it will serve well enough. It is only fair to add that many readers may qualify it more enthusiastically.

JOLLY JOURNEYS OF A JOURNALIST.

TWO ARGONAUTS IN SPAIN. By Jerome Hart. Decorated boards, pp. xii. +256. Illustrated. Payot, Upham & Co.

IF Mr. Hart had taken the counsel of his friends on the Riviera he would not have crossed the Pyrenees. They warned him of brigands, beggars, fleas, and garlic; of bad hotels, slow trains, and overzealous customs-officers. But he went. He crossed Spain from north to south, had an excellent time, and met with many surprises. In these pages are the pen-sketches of his journey, rapidly made, light in tone and thoroughly amusing. Also they are informing, altho the author avoids saying anything about religion, revolutions, and politics. Of Spanish politics he remarks: "Even Spaniards say they do not understand them, and I doubt whether foreigners ever can."

One of the first surprises he had on crossing the frontier was the leniency of the customs-officials. "They gave us much less discomfort than we have experienced on the piers in New York." The next surprise was to find a railway train having corridor cars, electric lights, steam heat, and luxurious upholstering. If not so fast as trains in the United States, those in Spain always arrive on time. To these surprises was added another when Barcelona was reached. It was seen to be a handsome, modern city, showing no signs of the decay and degeneracy expected in Spain. Its many schools, seminaries, and colleges were noteworthy; and so were its tall chimneys, for Barcelona is a great manufacturing town. Twenty-seven steamers of regular lines make it their port of entry. The author was startled by the trim and handsome appearance of the soldiers he saw in the streets—not ragged and barefoot by any means.

Spanish is not the tongue generally spoken by the natives of Barcelona. They speak Catalan and call themselves Catalans. Spanish, according to the author, is a difficult language to acquire thoroughly. A courteous priest, to whom Mr. Hart mentioned his troubles with the subjunctive mood, promised to send him a few lines on the subject. He sent sixteen pages, after reading which our author knew rather less about the subjunctive than he did before. As to the Spanish character, it is an incomprehensible mixture. As an index of its inscrutable twists, take the incident of holding a bull-fight at Madrid for the benefit of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. An unlooked-for trait in the Spanish is their amazing freedom with strangers. They have a democratic proverb which runs: "Below the King, all men are equal."

The first view our Argonaut had of the Puerta del Sol, Madrid's famous Gateway of the Sun, dispelled another illusion. He saw only a shabby square filled with shabby beggars and traversed by dingy tram-cars. "Madrid," writes Mr. Hart, "is a curious city. Being the capital of an idle nation, it is the concentrated quintessence of idling and idlers. The principal occupation is talking politics, and, odd as it may seem, there are cafés in Madrid frequented entirely by politicians out of a job—*cesantes*."

Eight pages of the book are devoted to the incessant smoking of the Spaniards. The cigarette is omnipresent. To it the author attributes the prevalence of tuberculosis in Spain, and inclines to think that the marked degeneracy of the Spaniards, as compared with other Latin peoples, may be traced to the same cause.

HERBERT SPENCER'S autobiography is announced for publication in the late spring, but may not appear until September. "The proof-sheets," says *The British Weekly*, "were distributed among Mr. Spencer's friends, and sometimes his worthy enemies, for comment and suggestion. In certain cases where the author differs from his commentator, the commentator's dictum, it is understood, will have its place in the work."

From a Busy Merchant.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—As a regular reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST I take great pleasure in attesting to its worth as a magazine of general and special interest. Its condensation of the news of the day and of contemporary thought and action throughout the world in all its departments of activity makes the magazine peculiarly adapted to the needs of the busy man whose time for reading is limited.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 8, 1904. A. N. STEIN.

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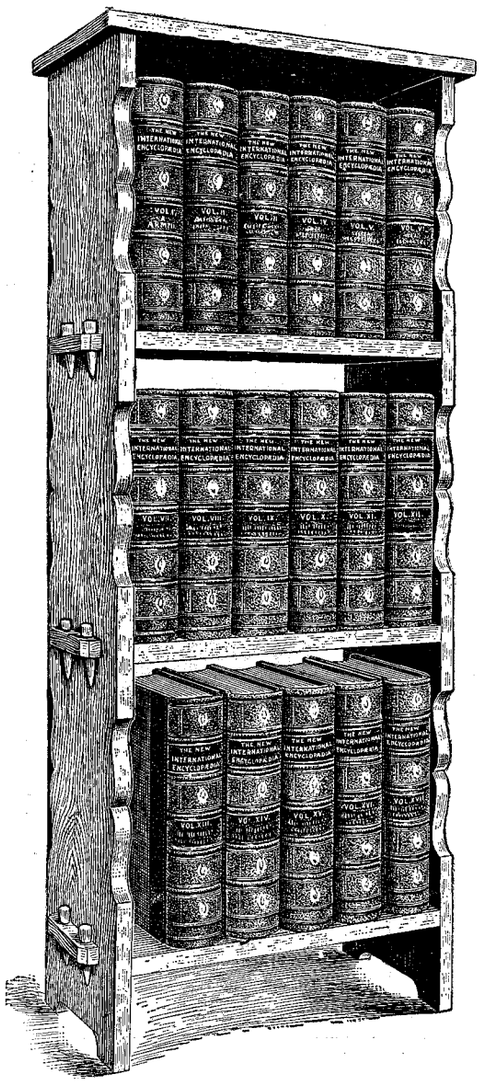

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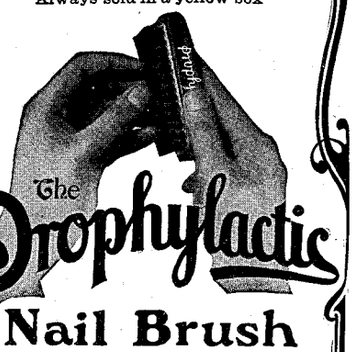

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

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"American Art Annual, 1903-1904."—Edited by Florence N. Levy. (500 pp.; price, $5. American Art Annual, New York.)

"The Secret of the Everglades." — Bessie Marchant. (300 pp.; price, $1. The Mershon Company, New York.)

"With Boone on the Frontier."—Capt. Ralph Bonehill. (320 pp.; price, $1. The Mershon Company.)

"Under the Star-Spangled Banner."—Capt. F. S. Brereton. (309 pp.; price, $1. The Mershon Company.)

"One of the Fighting Scouts." — Capt. F. S. Brereton. (322 pp.; price, $1. The Mershon Company.)

"A Popular Girl."—May Baldwin. (300 pp.; price, $1. The Mershon Company.)

"Sweeping the Seas."—Gordon Stables. (309 pp.; price, $1. The Mershon Company.)

"The Girls of Banshee Castle."—Rosa Mulholland. (316 pp.; price, $1. The Mershon Company.)

"The Defense of the Castle."—Tudor Jenks. (310 pp.; price, $1. The Mershon Company.)

"Tradition versus Truth."—John S. Hawley. (242 pp. Broadway Publishing Company, New York.)

"Christian Faith in an Age of Science." William North Rice. (425 pp.; price, $1.50. A. C. Armstrong & Son.)

"Twentieth-Century Fables."—Lamar Strickland Payne. (64 pp. Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Pernicious Pork."—William T. Hallett. (164 pp. Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Yankee Jumbles."—F. T. Ives. (390 pp. Broadway Publishing Company.)

"In the Michigan Lumber-Camps."—Charles A. Whittier. (187 pp. Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Typo-Culturists." — Mary Eupha Crawford, (43 pp. Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Political Parties and Party Policies in Germany."—James H. Gore. (Paper, 36 pp. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"By the King's Command."—Reginald Drew. (328 pp.; price, $1.50. Broadway Publishing Company.)

CURRENT POETRY.

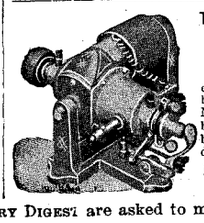
The World Runs On.

By EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

So many good people find fault with God,
Tho admitting He's doing the best He can,
But still they consider it somewhat odd
That He doesn't consult them concerning His plan.
But the sun sinks down and the sun climbs back,
And the world runs round and round its track.

Or they say God doesn't precisely steer
This world in the way they think is best,
And if He would listen to them, He'd veer
A hair to the sou' sou'west by west.
But the world sails on and it never turns back
And the Mariner makes never a tack.

Or the same folk pray: "O, if Thou please,
Dear God, be a little more circumspect;
Thou knowest Thy worm who is on his knees
Would not willingly charge Thee with neglect,



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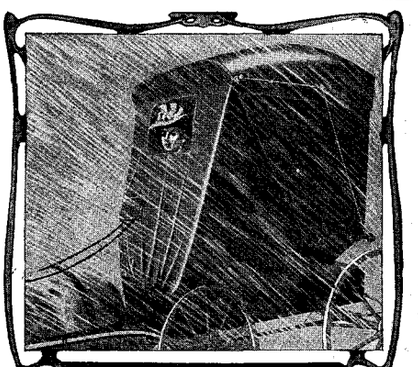

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But oh, if indeed Thou knowest all things,
Why fittest Thou not Thy worm with wings?"

So many good people are quite inclined
To favor God with their best advices,
And consider they're something more than kind
In helping Him out of critical crises.
But the world runs on, as it ran before,
And eternally shall run evermore.

So many good people, like you and me,
Are deeply concerned for the sins of others,
And conceive it their duty that God should be
Apprised of the lack in erring brothers.
And the myriad sun-stars seed the skies
And look at us out of their calm, clear eyes.

—From *The Independent*.

Morituri Te Salutamus.

By WALTON W. BATTERSHALL.

[*In "Fernleigh-Over," part of the private grounds of a summer resident of Cooperstown, N. Y., which lies just below Otsego Lake, and where the Susquehanna River takes its rise, there is a simple mound, marked only with a plain white marble slab bearing these words:*

White man, Greeting! We, near whose bones you stand, were Iroquois.
The Wide land which now is yours was ours.
Friendly hands have given back to us enough for a tomb.

This singularly felicitous inscription, written by the Rev. W. W. Lord, D.D., then rector of Christ Church, Cooperstown, was designed to mark the burial-place of some Iroquois Indians who had fallen fighting with others of their own race. The lines which follow were written by a scholar of rare vision and philosophic discernment, after visiting this mound. It is not often that it is given to the poet, touched by the pathos of such an incident, to lift it into such large and lofty significance!—HENRY C. POTTER.]

Engraved upon a stone, on a fair lawn
Where, from the bosom of the mountain lake,
The Susquehanna takes its winding way
And feels its first strange hunger for the sea,
I read these words: in which a vanished race
Gives salutation and pathetic thanks
For deathly wound and sepulture.

Alas!
Such meed and recompense to those swart tribes
Who held the marches of the wilderness,
And threw their fealty in the quivering scale
That gave the Saxon empire of the West!

Their shades move on the pictured page of him
Who, on this spot, flung o'er their savagery
The magic of romance. Their stealthy feet
Creep through the enchanted forests of our youth;
But, creeping ever to the eventide,
Where vanish shades of outworn types.

Farewell,
And greeting to yet happier hunting-grounds,
Sons of the twilight, martyrs of the dawn,
Caught in the logic and the thrust of things!

The weak give way that stronger may have room
For sovereign brain and soul to quell the brute.
Thus, in the epic of this earth, harsh rhythms
Are woven, that break the triumph-song with moans
And death-cries. Still rolls the eternal song,
Setting God's theme to grander, sweeter notes,
For us to strike; fighting old savageries
That linger in the twilights of the dawn.

Upon this sculptured stone, memorial
Of sacrificial life, the cosmic rune
I read, the mystic music of the worlds.

—From *The Critic*.

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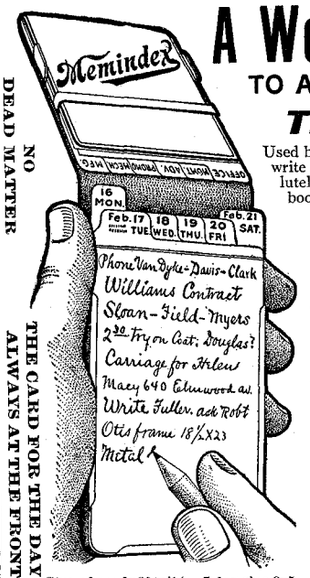

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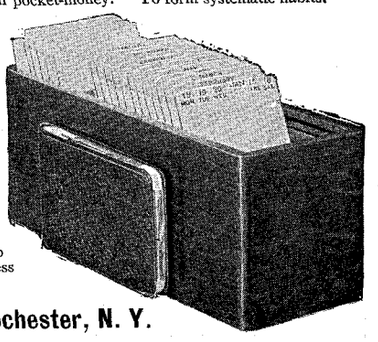

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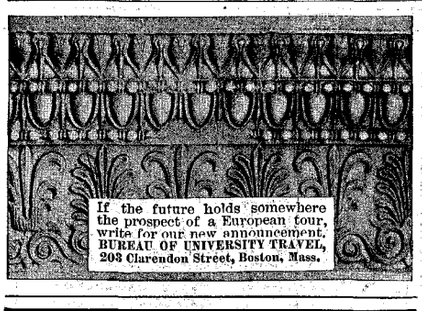

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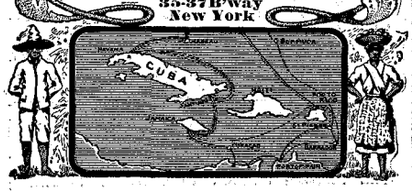

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Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

January 5.—Russian troops are landed in Korea to protect interests there in conflicts between the Japanese and Koreans. United States marines are sent to Seoul.

January 6.—Russia's reply to the Japanese note is received in Tokyo, but its nature is not disclosed. The Japanese railway in Korea refuses to carry a Russian guard for the legation at Seoul.

January 7.—It is said in London that Russia's reply contains new demands which Japan can not grant. Russia is negotiating with Turkey for the passage of war-ships through the Dardanelles.

January 9.—The Japanese Government continues the negotiations with Russia; another note is sent to Russia in which a time is set for the reply.

January 10.—Military activity in Manchuria indicates Russian preparation for war.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 4.—A land dispute in German New Guinea results in the massacre of two Europeans, two Chinese, and ten natives.

January 5.—All government troops in Uruguay have been despatched to the interior, where the rebellion is spreading.

The Pope appoints an Apostolic Delegate to Mexico.

January 6.—Bulgaria sends a note to the Porte complaining because the reforms in Macedonia have not been carried out.

A strike of sailors causes a supension of operations at Barcelona, Spain, and the trouble is spreading to other ports.

Commander Dillingham of the United States cruiser *Detroit* reports that anarchy prevails in Santo Domingo, and that he had landed a force at Sosua to protect American interests.

January 7.—A massacre of Christians is expected at Monastir, and Turkish troops are being held in readiness.

A report of the London Board of Trade shows a great increase in the commerce of England.

January 8.—Despatches from Kishineff report that the town is quiet and that no panic has occurred.

January 9.—The commercial treaties between China and the United States and Japan are ratified at Peking.

January 10.—Santo Domingo insurgents shell San Domingo, and fighting is reported outside the city.

Jean Léon Gérôme, French painter and sculptor, dies at Paris.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 4.—Both houses reassemble after the holiday recess and receive a message from the President upholding his course toward Colombia and Panama in elaborate detail.

Senate: Senators McComas and Stewart defend and Senator Morgan opposes the Administration's policy toward Panama.

The committee on Military Affairs decides, by a vote of 8 to 2, to report the nomination of General Wood favorably.

House: A lively debate takes place over the resolution providing for an investigation of the alleged connection of Congressmen with the postal scandals.

January 5.—*Senate:* Senator Lodge upholds the President in the Panama question in an elaborate speech.

House: The resolution providing for the investigation of the alleged connection of Congressmen with the postal scandals is referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads after a spirited debate.

January 6.—*Senate:* Senators Lodge, Spooner, and Foraker defend and Gorman, Teller, Carmack, and Clay attack the course of the Administration in the debate on the resolu-

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tion providing for a Senatorial inquiry into the postal irregularities.

House: A bill relating to franchises in Hawaii is discussed.

January 7.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan criticizes the President's Panama policy.

January 8.—*Senate:* The proposed Congressional inquiry into the post-office irregularities is discussed. The President sends in the nomination of Major-General Chaffee to be lieutenant-general and chief-of-staff, to succeed Lieutenant-General Young, who is to be retired from active service.

House: A bill appropriating $250,000 to fight the cotton-boll weevil is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 4.—The United States Supreme Court desides that Porto Ricans are not aliens, and are entitled to admission to the United States without obstruction.

At the dinner in honor of Mayor McClellan of New York, Richard Olney proposes ex-President Cleveland for the Democratic presidential nomination.

January 5.—The Steel trust directors pass the ½-per cent. quarterly dividend on the common stock, but declare the 1¾ dividend on the preferred. The 1903 earnings show a heavy decrease.

January 6.—Twenty persons are killed and thirty-seven injured in a wreck of a Rock Island express train at Willard, Kans.

Managers of the Iroquois Theater, Chicago, admit that no precautions against loss of life had been taken and that eleven exits were locked on the day of the fire.

January 7.—Ex-Congressman Driggs of New York is found guilty of complicity in the postal frauds.

Secretary Hay, in his reply to General Reyes, refuses to open the Panama question.

January 8.—Charles H. Dietrich, charged with bribery in connection with the appointment of postmaster at Hastings, Nebr., is set free, the judge deciding that Dietrich was not a Senator when the alleged acts occurred.

January 9.—William Jennings Bryan arrives from Europe.

The steamship *Clallam* is lost in the straits of Juan de Fuca and fifty people are drowned.

Lieut.-Gen. Samuel B. M. Young is placed on the retired list of the army, and Secretary Root issues an order highly commending him.

January 10.—It is said that Western and Southern Democrats are opposed to New York as the place of holding that party's national convention.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

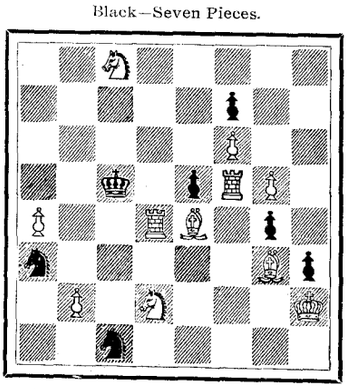
Problem 896.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

A. VAN EELDE,

Problem-editor, *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

2 S 5; 5 p 2; 5 P 2; 2 k 1 p R P 1; P 2 R B 1 p 1; 5 B p; 1 P 1 S 3 K; 2 s 5.

White mates in two moves.

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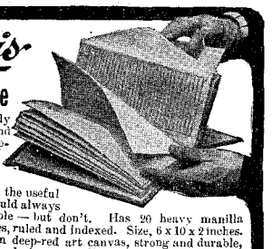

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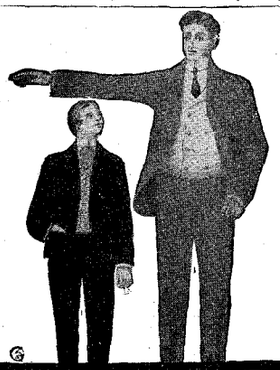

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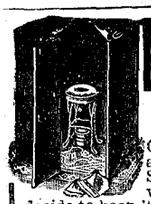

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Problem 897.

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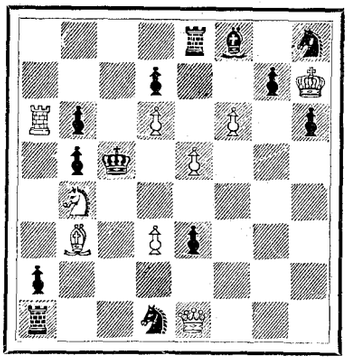
Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

4 r b 1 s; 3 p 2 p K; R p 1 P 1 P 1 p; 1 p k 1 P 3; 1 S 6; 1 B 1 P p 3; p 7; r 2 s Q 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 890. Key-move: R—B sq.

No. 891.

1. B—Q Kt 7 / Q x B ch	2. K—B 2 / Q—B 6 ch	3. Kt x Q, mate
	2. ..... / B—Kt 6 ch	3. P x B, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. R—R 3, mate
1. ..... / B x B ch	2. K x P / Any	3. R or B, mates

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; E. A.C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; A. G. Heaton, Washington, D. C.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. F. Court, New York City.

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In addition to those reported, E. A. K. and L. A. Doran, Schuyler Lake, N. Y., got 888.

Concerning 890, very many solvers were caught by the numerous "tries" Mr. Barry prepared for the unwary, B—Kt 6 will not do. The reply is R—B 2, and no mate.

K—B 2 will not solve 891:

1. ——— K—B 2 B—Kt 6 ch
2. ——— R x B Q—B 5 ch
3. ——— No mate

The San Francisco End-Game.

Analysis by the Distinguished Expert
MR. G. REICHHELM.

Dear Chess-editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

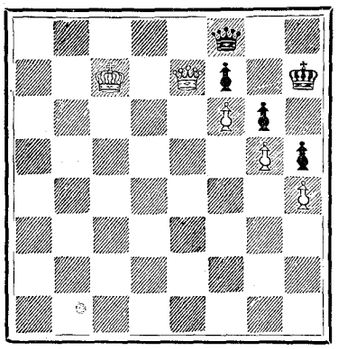
That San Francisco End-game is the most tricky, slippery, and elusive chess-proposition I ever encountered. To one not searching for defense, it is "easy"; but to the experienced analyst it is wonderfully difficult. Mr. Pillsbury looked at it for half an hour, and gave it up, as too difficult for casual examination.

It was thought, at first, after White's beautiful prelude, landing his King on King's seventh, that the solution was found; but I found, upon strengthening Black's play, that the attack had only just begun.

The solution may be divided into four parts:

First, preliminary maneuvering to get the K to K 7 (moves 1 to 7); second, winning the Pawn (moves 8 to 14); third, liberating the white King from too close a juxtaposition to the black King, to avoid stalemate positions (moves 15 to 21); fourth, the home-stretch, also slippery (moves 22 to 31).

I now give the main line of play, with explanatory notes:



White to play, and win.

ACT I.—ENTRANCE OF THE KING.

White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 K—Q 7(a)	Q—K Kt sq	5 Q—K 7	K—R 2
2 Q—Q 6(b)	Q—K B sq(c)	6 Q—Q 6(f)	Q—Q R sq(g)
3 Q—Q 5(d)	K—Kt sq	7 K—K 7 (h)	K—Kt sq (i)
4 Q—K 5	K—R sq (e)		

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ACT II.—WINNING THE PAWN.

8	Q—Q 8 ch	K—R 2	
9	Q—Q 7	Q-Q B sq (k)	
10	Q—Q 6 (l)	K—Kt sq	
11	Q—Q 8 ch	K—R 2	
12	Q-Q 7 (m)	Q—B 5 (n)	
13	K—B 8	K—R sq (o)	
14	Q x P (p)	Q—B sq ch	

ACT III.—LIBERATING THE WHITE KING.

15	Q—K 8 (r)	Q—Q 2 (s)	
16	Q—K 5(t)	Q—Q B 2 (u)	
17	Q-K 6 (v)	Q—Q sq ch	
18	K—B 7	K—K 2 (w)	
19	Q-QB6(x)	Q-Q B sq (y)	
20	Q—Q 6	Q—Q sq	
21	K—K 6(z)	Q-K Kt sq ch	

ACT IV.—THE HOME-STRETCH.

22	K—K 5	K—R sq	27	K—K 6	K—Kt 2
23	P—B 7	Q x P	28	K—K 7	K—K Kt sq
24	Q—B 6 ch	K—Kt sq	29	K—B 6	K—R 2
25	Q x Q ch	K x Q	30	K—B 7	K—R sq
26	K—Q 6	K—B sq	31	K x P, and wins.	

Notes.

(a) The first thing to be done is to get the K on K 7, for the Q by herself can do nothing on account of stalemate possibilities.

(b) The first *coup de repos*, and, in fact the only correct move. The other moves may be dismissed, as follows:
If 2 Q—Q 8, Q—B sq; 3 Q—K 8, Q—Q 3 ch; 4 K—B 8, Q—B 2 ch; 5 K x Q (must), stalemate.
If 2 Q—K 8, Q—B sq; 3 Q—Q 8, Q—B 4 (not Q—Q 3 ch, which loses); 4 K—K 8, K—Kt sq; etc.
If 2 Q—K 5, Q—Q R sq; 3 K—K 7, K—Kt sq; etc.
If 2 Q—B 5, Q—Q R sq; 3 K—K 7, K—Kt sq; etc.

(c) Best, otherwise K goes to K 7. The chief item in Black's defense is the stalemate racket.

(d) To keep one's eye on the Bishop's Pawn and prevent the black Queen getting too lively.

(e) Most prolonging move. If 4.., K—R 2; 5 Q—Q 6.

(f) The position of second move, with move changed.

(g) The only move. Q—Q Kt sq, loses at once by 7 K—K 7.

(h) Concluding Act 1.

(i) Black's sixth move allows this powerful defense.

(k) The black Q sticks to the white one.

(l) Another little *coup de repos*. White must shake the black Q. Incidentally, we now threaten K x P.

(m) Move changed on move 9 position; now the old Black girl must "git."

(n) To stop K x P.

(o) To make nugatory, if possible, Q x P.

(p) At one stage of the analysis, it was thought that the Q did not dare take Pawn unless the black Q was as far off as Q Kt 6. This, however, was found to be an error.

(r) On K—K 7, Black draws with Q—B 2 ch.

(s) This is the move that was thought to render the capture on 14, futile.

(t) Neutralizes Black's last move.

(u) If 16.., K—R 2; 17 Q—K 7 ch, K—R sq; 18 Q—Kt 7 ch, etc. Also, if Q—Q sq ch, 17 K—B 7, K—R 2; 18 Q—K 8, Q—Q 5 ch (if Q—B 2 ch, 19 Q—K 7, Q—B sq; 20 Q—R 7 wins); 19 Q—K 6, Q—Q sq; 20 Q—B 6 as in trick play.

(v) One more step nearer the win.

(w) Has as many lives as nine cats. The attack must look for another way to get at him.

(x) And finds it.

(y) The second player still hankers after stalemate.

(z) At last emerging from the stalemating proximity. The end is easy.

Allow me to say, in conclusion, that this is the best expression yet to hand of the subtlety of the game of Chess.

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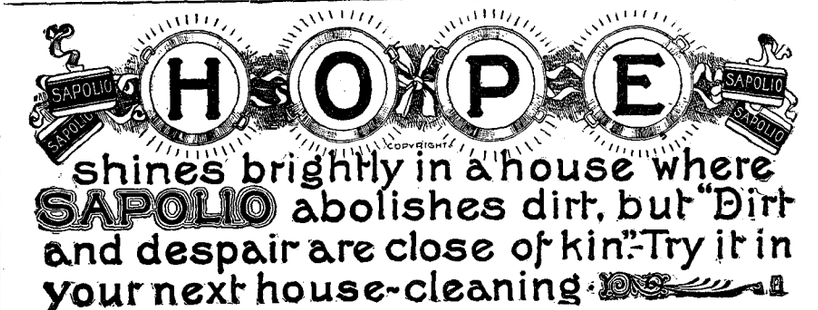

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